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~~APRIL, 1919~~

Vol. ~~43~~₃ No. ~~3~~_{II}

Title Page and Index to Vol. 43

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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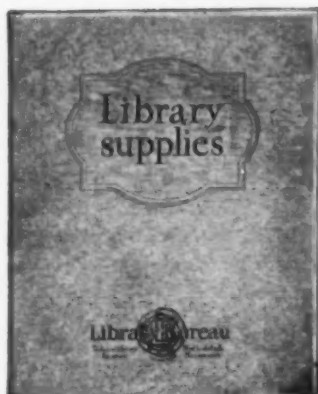
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
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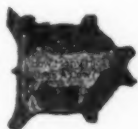
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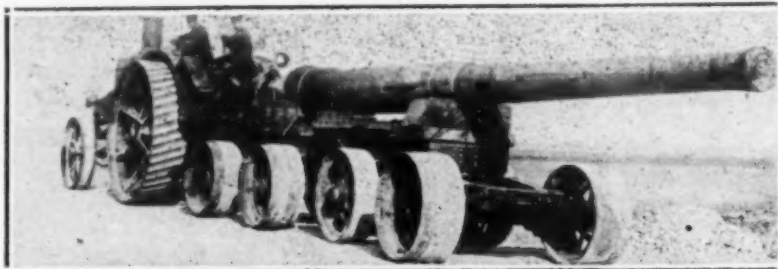
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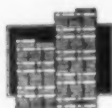
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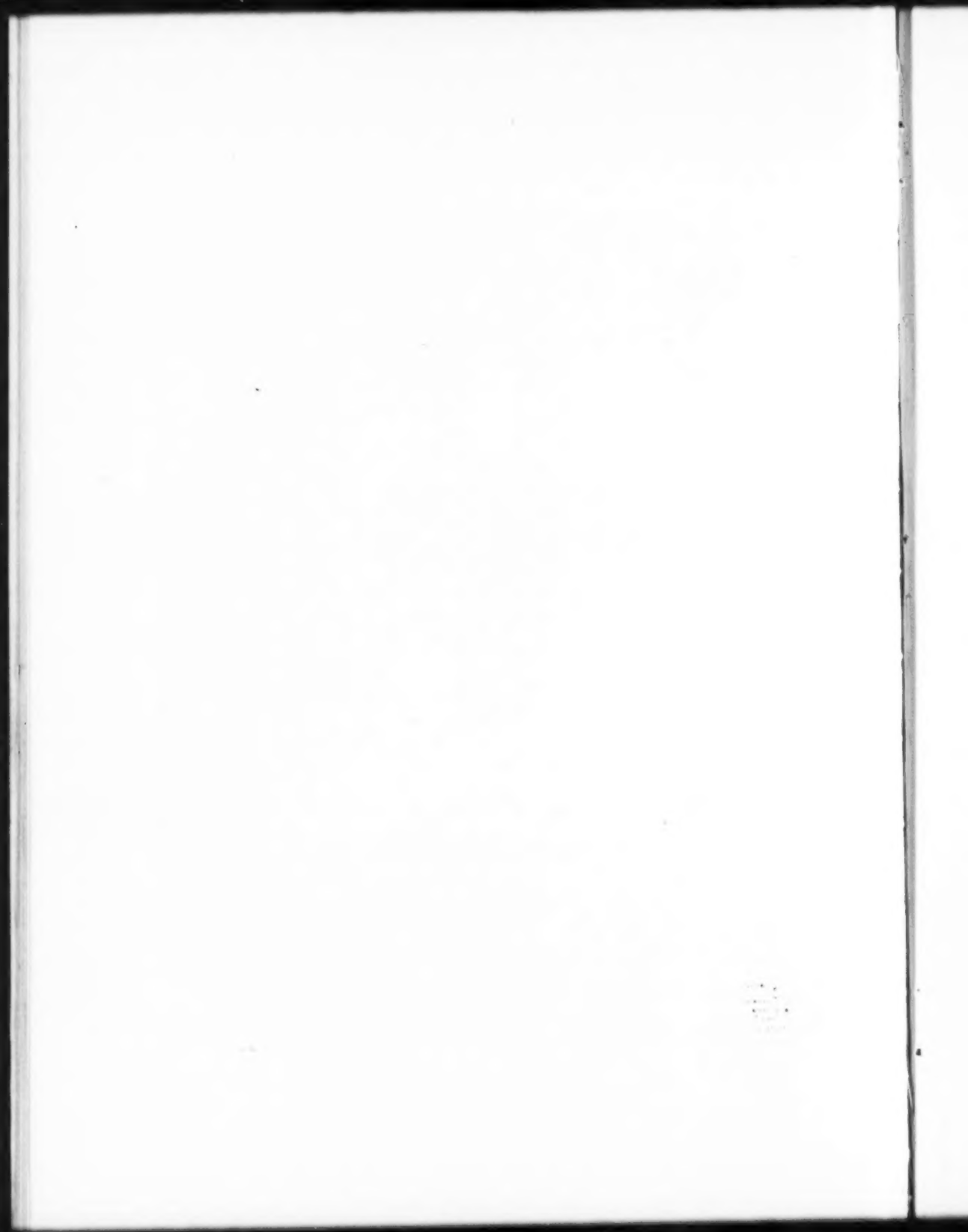
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

Vol. 43

JULY, 1918

No. 7

ONE of the best features of the camp library buildings, with their open shelves, has been to furnish a "browsing room" for our soldiers during their hours of leisure, where hard work and drill training may be relieved by turning to the books of pleasure as well as to those which have proved so useful to them for technical training. This use of the library should be positively encouraged by the camp library staffs, that our soldiers may not look upon the library solely as an educational establishment, in which they are called upon to do another kind of work, with their brains instead of their bodies. Let it be clearly understood that these buildings are for recreation as well as for education. While, as has been stated, these buildings have been very useful as central reference libraries, the men should not feel that all their pleasure reading must be done elsewhere. The hearthstones of those buildings which have fireplaces should literally be a home focus for the men, and they should be made to feel at home quite as much for pleasure as for work.

It is well that American modesty should be safeguarded by cordial recognition of the good things which have been pioneered in other parts of the world. Notably Australia, which makes the kangaroo its national symbol, has leaped forward in more than one respect, and it is especially interesting for American librarians to note that in the middle ages between the 1853 conference and the organization of the A.L.A., a system of country reference libraries prefiguring our traveling libraries in the county library system here, had been started in the island continent in 1859. It has always been the desire of American librarians to welcome our English speaking brethren from the south Pacific at our

national conferences, that we might well learn from them and their methods as well as they from us, but with scarcely more than a single exception, we have not been successful in obtaining Australian attendance. The article by Mr. Ifould, of New South Wales, in the current issue, will open the eyes of many American librarians to the great work which Australia is doing, even tho its kangaroo posters have not before come to their attention. We are glad always to grasp "hands across the sea" with our Australian colleagues and wish we could see more of them and learn more of their work.

It is gratifying that the exchange of library knowledge and facilities is proceeding at a more rapid pace in Asia. Japan has a library school graduate at the head of one of the Tokio libraries, and we have had more than one visitor from those progressive islands. In China, Boone College at Wuchang, with its distinctive library building, has been a center radiating library influence, and a summary of other popular libraries in China, issued from that institution, shows a surprising number. A graduate from the library school in New York city has already returned to Wuchang, another is a student there this year, and a third student at Albany is doing good work bibliographically in acquainting Americans and Chinese with their respective bibliographical equipment. A translation and adaptation of the Dewey Decimal classification into Chinese has been published from Wuchang by Mr. Seng, the graduate first referred to, since his return to China. And now the Philippines, where the library at Manila is thoroly on home lines, take the step forward of providing financially for five library students, who are to be sent to

America for technical instruction. Truly, this is progress in the Orient!

Mr. JOHN COTTON DANA has contributed to the New York *Evening Post* a valuable series of articles on books for the woman voter, with special reference to the state of New York, whose adoption of woman suffrage is the most significant fact in its recent development, giving new impetus to the Federal amendment and setting the pace for other states in the East and South which have been slow to adopt the measure. Here is an example of bibliographical work which should be done in common by many libraries or for all libraries, by mutual co-operation of libraries acting together, or thru the Publication Board of the A. L. A. The tendency is unfortunately for libraries to do a piece of work like this, each for itself, basing its publication on the books on its own shelves, to the great waste of time, effort and money. Mr. Dana has kindly caused to be prepared from his wealth of material a reading list, printed in this issue, which may safely be purchased by small libraries thruout the country, whether in suffrage or non-suffrage states. Another field of present interest to libraries the country over is that of the "problem territories" from which so many of our new voters come to us. Books especially on Alsace-Lorraine, on Poland and the Ukraine, and on Armenia and other Asian regions, should be at the service of library readers thruout the country, and here again publication of special bibliographies for the libraries generally is much to be preferred to the issuing of different lists by different libraries.

WITH the summer season, the summer schools again begin their useful work of giving a modicum of library training to those who cannot attend the full courses of library schools. Professionally, librarians, especially graduates of library

schools, should never overlook the fact that a large number of small libraries, such as those to whom the Carnegie Corporation grants \$10,000 with a required support of \$1000 a year, must depend in great measure upon those who have not had the advantage of library school training and to whom corresponding salaries cannot be paid. In other words, the time has not passed, and indeed will never pass, when the gentlewoman "fond of books and reading" and with some administrative ability will not be required the country thru in many a library where she will be able to do real service to her community. Librarians should never become so professional as to fail to appreciate this class of associates.

THERE can be too much of a good thing, and this seems to be the case in the matter of books sent on approval to libraries. It is, of course, desirable that librarians should have full opportunity of inspecting books, where they so desire, but there has been a growth of the habit of sending books to libraries on approval without request, especially on the part of minor publishers, who think their books likely to be overlooked. This has become quite an annoyance and abuse, and some libraries have found reason to complain. Books should not be sent on approval, unless some desire to inspect them has been expressed; and to cure the evil librarians would do well to send such parcels back, unopened, at sender's expense, if after a courteous note on the subject the nuisance is not abated. Many of the smaller libraries obtain books on approval from or thru local dealers, and in some such cases books sent for approval may be duplicated from the publisher as well as from the bookseller, to nobody's profit. With the increases in the costs of both letter postage and expressage publishers owe it to themselves and to the libraries to use "on approval" methods with especial restraint.

THE SCIENCE OF INDEXING

BY WALTER H. McCLENON, *Chief Indexer and Compiler, Legislative Reference
Division, Library of Congress*

ONE of the most important functions of a modern library is to provide reference works which make available at a moment's notice substantially the entire store of knowledge along every important line of human activity or speculation. In order to fulfil this function, it is of the highest importance that the library should possess a complete index or list of all the books or other sources of information relating to every particular point that is likely to be the subject of research. It is also important that each separate book should be so indexed as to enable the investigator to find at a moment's notice the particular section relating to the point in which he is interested. If the index does not enable him to do this, it is useless or worse than useless, for it gives him the incorrect impression that the book contains no reference at all to the point in question.*

In spite of the vital importance of a reliable index, little thought is for the most part given to the need of systematic method and care in the preparation of an index. The usual theory seems to be that any reasonably intelligent person is competent to prepare an index, and frequently the indexing of the most important scientific works is relegated to a clerk or stenographer who has only a slight appreciation of the various points treated. There are undoubtedly a large number of professional indexers of one or another sort of material, but rarely if ever has anyone attempted to develop a science of indexing, or to so much as indicate in an elemental way a few of the fundamental principles upon which the merits of an index must depend.

The only reasonable measure of the

merits of any index is the extent to which it fulfills its purpose; i. e., the extent to which it makes the material indexed readily available to the person wishing to consult it. The science of indexing must accordingly deal with the methods by which an indexer may best meet the probable needs of those likely to consult the index. Obviously indexing can never be made an exact science, since the personal equation of the investigator enters so largely into the determination of the utility of an index that it is impossible to lay down any standard for a theoretically perfect index. There is however much similarity in the mental processes of all rational persons, especially of persons likely to consult any particular index; and on the basis of this similarity it is possible to develop certain rules as to the methods likely to give an index the greatest practical utility.

The most fundamental rule to be observed in the scientific preparation of an index is that the purpose for which the index is likely to be used must furnish the test for deciding any doubtful question which may arise. The indexer should constantly endeavor to put himself so far as possible in the place of the person likely to consult the index. No desire to secure a logically perfect system should ever be permitted to interfere with the attempt to secure an index possessing the maximum feasible amount of utility.

A scientific method of preparing an index presupposes some plan worked out more or less completely in advance. In the working out of such a plan, it is important to anticipate, so far as possible, every contingency likely to arise in the actual process of indexing. But since it is seldom possible to anticipate everything in advance, the plan adopted should never be regarded as fixed and unalterable; it should rather be subject to development and modification as the progress of the actual indexing may seem to indicate. It is however of primary importance to preserve a consistency of method throughout the entire index. Con-

*The classic example of unsatisfactory indexing is that of the story of a parrot, which was indexed under "Absurd story," "Extraordinary tale," "Fable," "Remarkable story," "Unusual tale," and in a dozen other places, but never once under "Parrot." A number of scarcely less striking examples have recently been called to the writer's attention. Thus the Blue Sky Law of one of the Southern states is not indexed under "Blue Sky," "Corporations," "Stock," "Securities," "Promoters," or "Fraud," but only under "Bonds," where almost no one would think of looking for it. Again, a bill relating to an additional judge in Pennsylvania was indexed under "Additional" instead of under "Judges" or "Pennsylvania."

sistency is of more consequence than absolute logic in the plan. If the investigator fails to find what he is looking for in the first place where he looks, he is apt to turn next to what he considers the next most promising place; but if he finds even a single reference in one place, he naturally assumes that it is unnecessary to look for other similar references elsewhere. Hence it must be regarded as one of the most serious defects of an index to have one or two references only under a particular heading to which four or five other references are equally applicable.

The first question to be determined in connection with the plan for any index is the basis of arrangement. There are three possible ways in which an index might be arranged: alphabetical, numerical, and by subject-classification. A numerical arrangement is obviously inapplicable in the vast majority of cases, but occasionally it is by far the most useful possible arrangement. It is often useful to arrange numerically particular subdivisions of an alphabetical index or of a subject-classification, especially in cases where chronological order is a matter of interest or importance. A good example of the value of a numerical arrangement, as well as of the inconveniences resulting from the absence of a reliable index, is furnished by the records of real estate transactions recorded in the office of a register of deeds. By law every person is chargeable with knowledge of every transaction recorded, but in the absence of an official index arranged numerically according to the various parcels of ground, it is necessary to pay a substantial fee to an attorney or title company to have the records themselves searched.

A subject-classification is frequently the most useful form of index. It can be made logically complete with far less overlapping than would be necessary in any alphabetical system. On the other hand, a subject-classification is of relatively little use except for people who are already familiar with the classification scheme employed, or who would at least be able at a glance to comprehend it sufficiently to locate any desired point. But the number of readers able to do this is in most cases extremely limited;

for the average reader the amount of time and effort required for a mastery of the classification scheme would be too great to make the use of such an index practicable for most purposes. Something in the nature of a subject-classification is usually followed in the arrangement of the material itself, so that substantially all the merits of this sort of index are found in a reasonably complete table of contents. Such a table of contents is frequently of the greatest value in locating a specific point, but for most people it is apt to be far less useful than an alphabetical index. Indeed, so completely is the superiority of an alphabetical arrangement recognized that to most people the word index necessarily implies an alphabetical index.

An alphabetical index does not involve an elaborate system of classification which must be learned by the reader; every intelligent person must be presumed capable of finding in an instant whatever he is looking for in an alphabetical arrangement. But while the work of the reader is simplified by the alphabetical arrangement, that of the indexer is made more difficult; for he must anticipate every place where a reader might reasonably think of looking for a particular point. In other words, it is impossible to prepare a satisfactory alphabetical index without frequently duplicating references two or three or even six or more times, according to the various words which might reasonably be thought of as catchwords. For example, a reference to action by the Secretary of the Treasury refunding duties paid on iron ore at a certain port might reasonably be indexed under "Secretary of the Treasury," under "Refunds," under "Iron ore," and under the name of the port and of the person to whom the duties are refunded.

A point which is sometimes overlooked in the preparation of an index, but which may be a matter of some importance, is the manner of citing the material indexed. In every book divided into paragraphs or sections numbered consecutively, each page of the index should indicate whether the references are to pages or to the paragraphs or sections. Especial care should be used in citing material contained in a volume

other than that in which the index occurs. If abbreviations are used on any page of the index, there should appear on the same page a complete explanation of them, or at least a reference to the place where such an explanation may be found.

After these preliminaries have been determined, the next question to be considered by the indexer is how much of the material he shall index, and how completely he shall index it. The answer to this question must depend very largely on the nature and purpose of the index. Only in the most elaborate and detailed indexes is it possible to index every important word, or even every subject of a sentence. On the other hand, it would seem that the most concise index should include a reference to every word that forms the subject of a section or paragraph or whatever else constitutes the unit of the material indexed. The ideal is of course to index everything that might reasonably be looked for by the one using the index. But, as has already been said, it is impossible to realize this ideal completely; what is of really vital importance is absolute consistency in method. Even this is a matter of the greatest difficulty, especially if more than one person is connected with the preparation of the index. Perhaps no one problem of indexing demands such careful attention as the matter of consistency and proportion in the extent to which different parts of the material are indexed. Obviously a true sense of proportion demands that more attention should be devoted to the more important parts of the material. On the other hand, it must always be borne in mind that what the indexer regards as important may not coincide with what will actually be sought in the index. It is never safe to regard any point as too trivial to be worth indexing. Wherever any of the material is ignored for the sake of conciseness, the point omitted is very likely to be the first thing that someone or other attempts to find in the index. Yet this defect must always to some extent be accepted by the indexer, otherwise the index would become so bulky as to be entirely unworkable. The largest part of the element of discretion in the work of the indexer consists in deciding in what

cases it is better to run the risk of omitting something of possible value than to encumber the index with matter unlikely to be of any real use.

In this connection it is well to call attention to a defect extremely common in indexes; *viz.*, the multiplication of entries under one heading, all referring to the same section or paragraph. Unless the index professes to contain a complete digest of all the material indexed, four or five entries with the same reference are scarcely more useful than one, altho tending to increase materially the bulk of the index. The one entry adopted should of course be sufficiently descriptive to indicate clearly the nature of the material indexed; sometimes the addition of two or three words to the entry is sufficient to reduce to a fourth part the number of references which any particular reader may need to look up.

The scientific principles relating to the method of indexing must be considered separately with respect to a subject-classification and to an alphabetical arrangement, for no principle can be recognized as applicable in exactly the same way to the preparation of both kinds of indexes. In the case of a subject-classification, the principal point to be borne in mind is that the outline must be logically complete, with the possibility of overlapping reduced to the absolute minimum. Wherever it is impracticable to avoid entirely situations in which the same subject-matter might reasonably be included in more than one place in the classification scheme, it would seem clearly useful to give a cross-reference to the point where such material is in fact indexed, from every other place where it might reasonably have been indexed. On the other hand, there is of course no necessity of including cross-references from headings appropriate to some other system of classification, but only from those which might reasonably have been expected in the system actually employed.

In the case of an alphabetical index, there are a number of considerations specially applicable. In the first place, as there is no attempt to create a logically complete outline, it is impracticable to attempt to avoid or materially restrict the

possibility of overlapping. It is, however, frequently desirable to avoid actual overlapping by indexing the material in one place only, with cross-references to that place from every other place where a reader might reasonably be expected to look for it. For example, any reference to nominations by direct primary might reasonably be looked for under "Primaries," "Direct primaries," "Nominations," "Candidates," or "Elections"; but obviously the same material would not need to be repeated at length under all five headings. Some one heading should be adopted as the one under which the material is to be indexed, with a cross-reference to that heading from each of the others.

It is not always easy to decide what headings should be given index entries, and what ones cross-references to other headings. In general, there should be entries in the place where the largest number of people would be likely to look. There should clearly be a general plan adopted with respect to cross-references, in order to give the reader some basis for assuming from one case that another similar case will be similarly treated. For example, if references to generals in the Army are indexed under "Army," with a cross-reference from "Generals," references to admirals in the Navy should be indexed under "Navy," with a cross-reference from "Admirals." It should always be borne in mind that a cross-reference is less useful than an actual entry, as it requires twice as much work from the reader; consequently it should never be used except for the sake of reducing the size of the index by avoiding the duplication of a number of entries. In most cases it would be better to duplicate three or four entries than to refer the reader to an entirely different part of the index for them, even tho the latter method would save a small amount of space. Above all things care should be taken to avoid if possible all double cross-references, *i. e.*, cross-references to a place where no entries exist, but only other cross references. Wherever possible, cross-references should be specific rather than general. The form "For a particular —, see the specific titles" is unsatisfactory. If the indexer cannot

enumerate the different specific titles to which reference should be made, it is scarcely likely that the reader can do so. Nor is the gain in space ever likely to offset the lack of completeness and definiteness in the cross-reference.

In any extensive index, there are apt to be a number of headings which need to be subdivided, and each subheading treated for many purposes as comparable with a separate main heading. The use of subheadings should be avoided unless the number of entries would otherwise be so great as to be unwieldy, or unless there is a natural division of the main heading into two or more entirely distinct subjects; *e. g.*, "Ministers—Diplomatic" and "Ministers—of Religion." Every time a main heading is divided into subheadings, the total number of entries is almost certain to be increased to some extent. It is also frequently of the greatest difficulty to plan subheadings that are mutually exclusive to a sufficient extent to enable the reader to direct his attention entirely to the subheading most directly in point, and to ignore the rest of the title. He is generally, however, enabled to concentrate his attention upon a smaller number of entries than would be the case if the main heading had not been subdivided. The same considerations apply with even greater force in the case of sub-subdivisions, consequently a subheading should never be subdivided unless the necessity for doing so is very clear. On the other hand, it may occasionally be necessary, in order to prevent the accumulation in one place of an absolutely unwieldy bulk of material, to subdivide even a fourth or fifth time.

One of the most difficult problems arising in connection with the preparation of an alphabetical index is the extent to which specific headings are to be grouped together under a main title, rather than scattered thru the entire index alphabetically. The most natural arrangement is to index everything under the most specific possible title; for example, to index a reference to captains in the Army under "Captains" rather than under "Army officers." On the other hand, it is frequently of importance to the reader to be able to find quickly all the reference to every specific title included

within a larger group. This object can of course be met by the use of specific cross-references from the more general to the specific titles in point, and in most cases this is no doubt the best way to meet the situation. But since a good index should be more than a mere word-index, something in the nature of subject-grouping is needed. It is apt to be far more useful, for example, to index under a single title all the material relating to the various steps in a single complex process, such as the distillation of liquor or the assessment and collection of customs duties, than to scatter these references thruout the index under the various titles descriptive of the separate steps of the process. On the other hand, an excessive consolidation of related headings under a single main title tends to transform the index into a subject-classification and thus to lose the distinctive characteristics of an alphabetical index.

A point which it is scarcely necessary to mention, but which is obviously of considerable importance, is that distinctions between titles or subdivisions should always involve a real difference in subject-matter, and not merely in designation. It would obviously be a defect in any index to have certain material indexed under "Aliens," and other material indexed under "Foreigners"; everything should be included under one or the other of these headings, with a cross-reference from the other. On the other hand, any real distinction, however slight, may justify a difference in heading; thus, in the Index to the Federal Statutes with which the writer has for some years been connected, certain provisions of law are indexed under "Navy," and others under "Naval Forces," altho the difference in meaning between the two expressions is extremely slight.

In connection with the preparation of an alphabetical index, it is necessary to determine the rules according to which entries are to be alphabetized. Occasionally, indeed, we find indexes that are regarded as sufficiently alphabetized when all entries beginning with the same letter are grouped together, regardless of arrangement within the letter; but this cannot be regarded as in any respect scientific or complete, and for any but the briefest indexes is aggravat-

ingly inadequate. It may perhaps seem at first glance that no special rules of alphabetizing are necessary; but a number of doubtful cases are certain to arise in connection with any extensive index, and inconsistent alphabetizing is likely to occur unless these doubtful cases are determined in accordance with definite rules.

One of the most important questions to be determined is whether alphabetizing is to be by words or by letters; for example, whether San Francisco shall precede or follow Sandusky. If alphabetizing is to be by words, certain further questions are apt to arise, such as whether compound words like post-office, and nouns in the possessive case, shall be regarded as one or two words; whether every word shall be counted, or whether certain unimportant words such as articles, prepositions, etc., are to be disregarded in alphabetizing; whether prefixes like De, O', Van, etc., are to count as complete words or not. The prefix Mc is bound to cause trouble in any index containing proper names; this has sometimes been treated as a distinct letter between M and N; sometimes as a letter between L and M; again, the letters are taken just as they come, between Maz and Me; finally, Mc may be treated as an abbreviation and alphabetized as if it were written Mac. Abbreviations should clearly be alphabetized as if they were written out in full (except of course in an index of abbreviations), tho this rule is frequently not observed. With respect to the other questions of alphabetizing referred to above, it is impossible to say that one rule is any more scientific than the opposite one; but scientific indexing demands the existence of some rule as to each of these points, instead of leaving each specific case to be decided independently by the individual indexer.

Scientific indexing involves constant attention to a multitude of details. It also involves a consistent adherence, thru all the mass of detail, to a definite plan worked out in advance. Beyond this, the merits of an index must depend chiefly upon the accuracy and judgment of the individual indexer.

The world belongs to the energetic.—
RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

WHY A COUNTY LIBRARY LAW FOR MISSOURI*

BY HAROLD L. WHEELER, *Librarian, School of Mines and Metallurgy, Rolla, Mo.*

I WANT to read you a news item that appeared, two or three weeks ago, in one of the Rolla newspapers:

"Pie Social"

There will be a pie-social at Point Bluff School House Saturday night, September 29th, proceeds to be used for a library. All are cordially invited.

It is books that these people want—a library. Point Bluff School House is about eight miles south of Rolla. To get there you ride by wagon or on horse-back, out into the Ozark hills, over one of the roughest approaches to a road that I have ever traveled—and I've seen some rough roads. For two miles, the only road is a creek bed. When you get there, the little, one-room school house nestles by the far side of the creek, without a house or dwelling in sight. But around in the hills, within two or three miles, live the families for whose children the school house exists—some of them fairly well-to-do farmers, as wealth goes in the Ozarks; many of them struggling pretty hard to win a living from the stony, unproductive hills. But they want books—a library.

The Point Bluff School and its neighborhood are samples of a type with which nearly all of us are more or less familiar. Surely any librarian from a rural community can call to mind a number of these isolated school houses. They are more isolated, perhaps, down in the Ozarks, than they are up in North Missouri. For Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. talks at Sunday church services, or pie socials, I have been to quite a number of them in my county. And the people everywhere have had the same thing to say: "We are mighty glad to have you come out here and tell us about these things. You see we don't have books here in the country; and we don't get magazines, and we don't very often see the big city newspapers. All we ever get to read is the little county weekly, and it doesn't tell us very much." And I have said, "Do you folks want books and maga-

zines?" And the answer every time is, "Indeed we do; but how can we get them?"

Now the point I want to make is, that the people in the country want books—something good to read. And as soon as they get one book or pamphlet that helps solve their problems—tells them how to prevent black-leg among their cattle, how to raise alfalfa under unfavorable conditions, how to keep their canned vegetables from going "flat sour"—as soon as they realize how practically useful and helpful books may be, then they want them twice as much. And I believe that any one would agree that they ought to have them if it is possible for them to get them.

But they haven't them, and they can't get them.

There are three ways in which books can be supplied to these dwellers in the small towns and rural communities all over Missouri. First there is the system of independent, local libraries—each little town and city, and each rural school district, as in the case of Point Bluff, trying to establish a library of its own. Then there is the system of traveling libraries, as operated by the State Library Commission, lending small collections—25 to 50 volumes—to localities or organizations which ask for them.

Third, there is the county library system, which is outlined in the bill we are hoping to see enacted. It contemplates the establishment of a library for an entire county, just as we now have libraries serving towns or cities. The county library idea is about like this: The County Court is authorized to levy a tax on the population of the entire county. The bill under consideration prescribes the conditions under which such tax may be levied, and limits it to two mills on the dollar. Administrative headquarters of the library system would be at the county seat, or at the largest library or in the largest town in the county. Books would be sent out in varying numbers to many branches or stations, part or all of the books being changed at frequent intervals from one point to another, in the

* Read at a meeting of the Missouri Library Association at Jefferson City, Oct. 18, 1917.

way that would serve the greatest number. The branches and deposit stations would be located in stores, school houses, residences—wherever numbers of people can easily reach them, and without having to erect or rent, if possible, a building or rooms. The local stations would be in the care of local assistants, while the administration and supervision of the whole county unit would be in the hands of a trained librarian.

Compare this, now, with the independent, local system, and several advantages of the county system will be apparent. With the local system, the first and chief effort is too often toward a building. You know how prevalent is the idea that the building is the library—if you have no building you have no library. So, many communities wait until they can spend their money on a building, when, under the county system, they could and would, with a few dollars, have the use of a great many books.

Another advantage of the county over the local system is that it eliminates the useless material—the “cord-wood” and “junk”—and makes unnecessary the duplication, in each separate library, of much of the book stock, especially the more expensive and specialized books, encyclopedias and reference books. One of the misfortunes of the small local library is its inability to buy more than a handful of even the best novels, the most valuable works of history, science and economics, poetry, essays and the drama. At the same time its shelves contain yards of dusty, useless volumes—War of the Rebellion Records, Reports of the Adjutant General of Illinois for 1867.

Each separate little library has, to a certain extent, a duplication of books—and if it is not a duplication of actual titles it is a duplication of scope and subject matter. While it is quite possible that any county library would buy some “dead ones,” it is obvious, on the other hand, that, with only one copy of such a book to be sent around to many stations and inspected by readers all over the county, it would eventually get pretty well used. And instead of duplicating in each of the local libraries all the reference books and encyclopedias and less

used books of literature, science and economics, one copy of each, under the county system, would be sufficient for all the branches and stations in the county.

One reason why the small local libraries are not used more is because they can not be constantly offering their readers a fresh lot of books. How often we have heard, “Oh, I’ve read everything in the library.” And so the books—even the good ones—rest on the shelves, gathering dust. Under the county system, local libraries like this would be branches, and books which had been read would be exchanged for something new from another branch. So, at the minimum expense, without duplication, each little neighborhood would always have books of fresh interest, and all the books would be in continual use until worn out. Isn’t that “efficiency and economy”?

The county system saves, too, in eliminating the duplication of overhead costs of administration and maintenance. Instead of two or three, or a dozen or twenty separate libraries buying in a more or less ill-advised way, classifying, cataloging and handling the books independently, it is all done better and more economically at one central point.

Moreover, in addition to all the untrained volunteers and assistants at the various local stations and branches, the county system makes possible a trained librarian at the head of the whole thing, able to see and correlate the needs of each locality, to supervise and direct the work of the assistants, and administer the entire system to the greatest service to every part.

Most important of all, the county system not only gives *better* service; it tends to introduce library privileges to thousands of people who never have had them before—and who are every bit as much entitled to them, and who would appreciate them every bit as much as you or I. The people of a large village or town might in time undertake to establish a collection of books; but the small village, and the community which centers about a single remote school house or country store, or group of rural mail boxes at a cross-roads, would seldom venture it. Hundred of thousands of Mis-

sourians live in just such small communities, or are isolated altogether, and never would be reached by a local library service. I know how it is down in my county—and in all the counties round. We have three good sized "cities"—Rolla, with a population of about 2500; St. James, with 1100, and Newburg, with 900. None of these "cities" has a library. In the course of time perhaps one or another of them may find a way, and a person with the initiative, to undertake a library. But think what weak, struggling little libraries they will be, as compared to what a county system would make of them. And think of the 10,000 other residents of Phelps county, scattered around thru the hills, who never will have the use of a library—unless some one thinks to have a pie supper, and they can clear \$10 or \$15 for books. The county system would soon reach all these people with a station, or by a book-wagon delivery; and it could reach them immediately by telephone and parcel post.

But, it may be asked, doesn't the State Commission, with its Traveling Libraries system, embody all these advantages of the county system? Isn't it, practically, the county system on a state-wide scale? Theoretically, yes. But the state-wide system is on too big a scale to do this work anywhere near as effectively as the county system. In spite of its many good features, the state system means too great distances, too remote a connection and personal acquaintance between headquarters and local custodians, too difficult and delayed communications and shipments. It would take a week or ten days for many communities in Missouri to send a letter to Jefferson City and get books from the State Commission in return. But the station at a cross-roads store twelve or fifteen miles out in the hills, or the farmer on a "rural route," can telephone in to the County Library headquarters this afternoon, and get his information either at once, or by parcel post tomorrow morning. It is a comparatively simple and easy matter for the county librarian to know every part of his county, and see that every part gets regular and adequate service. For the state commission to have an equally intimate knowledge of

119 counties, an equally immediate oversight of the work in each, and provide equally thoro service in each—well, it is asking a little more of the commission than is humanly possible.

There is another point wherein the county system would have the advantage over the state system. The organization, administration, and financing of the latter are in the hands of a few people, all of whom are strangers to the people back on the farms. The direction of the county library is in the hands of the "home folks." The state system is some vague thing "up at Jefferson City," beyond the ken of people who never have been outside their own county. The County Library is something tangible, in our midst; it is "our" library, with which we are directly concerned. The funds of the State Commission and its traveling libraries are appropriated by the state legislature, which sometimes has to economize. The county library is supported by a tax levied by direct vote of the people concerned. Now the significance of this must be apparent. The amount of money raised by a single tax for the whole state for the support of a state system, will tend to be small as compared with the sum of the separate county library levies which the people will gladly vote and gladly pay, provided we give them the legislation that makes it possible. What might seem burdensome or extravagant as part of a state tax, will take on a different aspect when levied as a local tax, by the voters themselves.

So the county library system is the system that gives the best service and reaches the most of the people at the lowest cost. It combines the advantages of the local and state systems, without their shortcomings. It reaches communities that never would be reached by either of the other systems. It is the best system of library service that has yet been devised for rural communities.

One point should be made clear in regard to this law that we have in mind for Missouri. It is *not* compulsory; it is *not* mandatory. It only provides an opportunity, and prescribes the way in which the opportunity may be grasped by those who

will. No county *has to have* a county library. But under our present law, practically no county *can* have one. This law merely provides that, under certain conditions and restrictions, any county *may* tax itself a limited amount for the maintenance of a library. Is there anything less that we can do to help our rural communities—unless we ignore them altogether?

More than half the population of Missouri is a rural population, living on remote farms, in scattered hamlets, or in villages too small to support a library. Their only hope is in co-operation. Recently I had occasion to compile some data in regard to the Ozark and South Central counties of Missouri. Rolla is just about in the center of a group of 27 counties which lie in a belt about 100 miles wide, from the Missouri River to the Arkansas line. These 27 counties comprise approximately 10,000 square miles, with a population of about 400,000. In that area there are two cities with a population of 3000, and four more towns of from 2000 to 3000; ten other towns with more than 1000. That accounts for 35,000 out of the 400,000. In other words, more than 90 per cent of the population are in little bits of settlements, or scattered about thru the hills, hopelessly beyond reach of any library influence except that of the county unit.

In all these 10,000 square miles, there are four small libraries, of which mine is one—and mine is the collection of an engineering school. Just think what a wonderful opportunity is there, if only we had the enabling law that would make it possible. These people are citizens of Missouri, just the same as you or I; their votes have just as much weight. Why aren't they entitled to just as much consideration, why shouldn't we give them the advantages for education and advancement that the city people in other parts of the state have? Is there any fairness, any logic or wisdom in saying to the people of St. Louis, "Yes; you may have a fine library," and to the people of Kansas City and St. Joseph, "Yes, you are city residents, you may have these advantages," and then turning around and saying to the people of more than a quarter of the state, "No; you can't have library privileges;

why you are just a lot of ignorant hillbillies; you don't need a library. You *stay* ignorant." That is just what our present law says, in effect.

The county library is a move—and a real one—to help better the community and the state. It is of a kind with the move to consolidate rural schools—to get one good school in place of a dozen poor ones, two or three good trained teachers instead of a dozen immature girls. It is on a par with the move for better roads, for county highway engineers, for farm demonstrators. All these things are a part of one big movement of the times—the movement for rural betterment. They are a part of the world's progress. The farmer and the country dweller knows that he would be better off, and have more of the comforts of life, if he had better farming methods, better roads, better schools, better library service. We are not forcing a library on him. But if he wants a library, and if he is willing to tax himself in order to get it, why turn a cold and indifferent shoulder, why stand in his way? Why not give him a chance?

USING FILMS TO AMERICANIZE THE ALIEN

A NOTE in the *Moving Picture World* for Feb. 16, says that the University of South Dakota, which some time ago installed a bureau of visual education, has extended its influence into Wyoming. The films supplied by the South Dakota institution are playing an important part in the Americanization of employes of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company at Sunrise, Wyoming. The films are supplied free, with the exception of the payment of express charges and upon the condition that no admission fee is charged. Men in the mining camps are particularly interested in industrial subjects, such as those dealing with automobile manufacturing, railroading and trips to industrial centers of the United States.

THERE is one voice in books, and yet they teach not all men equally.—THOMAS A KEMPIS.

sourians live in just such small communities, or are isolated altogether, and never would be reached by a local library service. I know how it is down in my county—and in all the counties round. We have three good sized "cities"—Rolla, with a population of about 2500; St. James, with 1100, and Newburg, with 900. None of these "cities" has a library. In the course of time perhaps one or another of them may find a way, and a person with the initiative, to undertake a library. But think what weak, struggling little libraries they will be, as compared to what a county system would make of them. And think of the 10,000 other residents of Phelps county, scattered around thru the hills, who never will have the use of a library—unless some one thinks to have a pie supper, and they can clear \$10 or \$15 for books. The county system would soon reach all these people with a station, or by a book-wagon delivery; and it could reach them immediately by telephone and parcel post.

But, it may be asked, doesn't the State Commission, with its Traveling Libraries system, embody all these advantages of the county system? Isn't it, practically, the county system on a state-wide scale? Theoretically, yes. But the state-wide system is on too big a scale to do this work anywhere near as effectively as the county system. In spite of its many good features, the state system means too great distances, too remote a connection and personal acquaintance between headquarters and local custodians, too difficult and delayed communications and shipments. It would take a week or ten days for many communities in Missouri to send a letter to Jefferson City and get books from the State Commission in return. But the station at a cross-roads store twelve or fifteen miles out in the hills, or the farmer on a "rural route," can telephone in to the County Library headquarters this afternoon, and get his information either at once, or by parcel post tomorrow morning. It is a comparatively simple and easy matter for the county librarian to know every part of his county, and see that every part gets regular and adequate service. For the state commission to have an equally intimate knowledge of

119 counties, an equally immediate oversight of the work in each, and provide equally thoro service in each—well, it is asking a little more of the commission than is humanly possible.

There is another point wherein the county system would have the advantage over the state system. The organization, administration, and financing of the latter are in the hands of a few people, all of whom are strangers to the people back on the farms. The direction of the county library is in the hands of the "home folks." The state system is some vague thing "up at Jefferson City," beyond the ken of people who never have been outside their own county. The County Library is something tangible, in our midst; it is "our" library, with which we are directly concerned. The funds of the State Commission and its traveling libraries are appropriated by the state legislature, which sometimes has to economize. The county library is supported by a tax levied by direct vote of the people concerned. Now the significance of this must be apparent. The amount of money raised by a single tax for the whole state for the support of a state system, will tend to be small as compared with the sum of the separate county library levies which the people will gladly vote and gladly pay, provided we give them the legislation that makes it possible. What might seem burdensome or extravagant as part of a state tax, will take on a different aspect when levied as a local tax, by the voters themselves.

So the county library system is the system that gives the best service and reaches the most of the people at the lowest cost. It combines the advantages of the local and state systems, without their shortcomings. It reaches communities that never would be reached by either of the other systems. It is the best system of library service that has yet been devised for rural communities.

One point should be made clear in regard to this law that we have in mind for Missouri. It is *not* compulsory; it is *not* mandatory. It only provides an opportunity, and prescribes the way in which the opportunity may be grasped by those who

will. No county *has to have* a county library. But under our present law, practically no county *can* have one. This law merely provides that, under certain conditions and restrictions, any county *may* tax itself a limited amount for the maintenance of a library. Is there anything less that we can do to help our rural communities—unless we ignore them altogether?

More than half the population of Missouri is a rural population, living on remote farms, in scattered hamlets, or in villages too small to support a library. Their only hope is in co-operation. Recently I had occasion to compile some data in regard to the Ozark and South Central counties of Missouri. Rolla is just about in the center of a group of 27 counties which lie in a belt about 100 miles wide, from the Missouri River to the Arkansas line. These 27 counties comprise approximately 10,000 square miles, with a population of about 400,000. In that area there are two cities with a population of 3000, and four more towns of from 2000 to 3000; ten other towns with more than 1000. That accounts for 35,000 out of the 400,000. In other words, more than 90 per cent of the population are in little bits of settlements, or scattered about thru the hills, hopelessly beyond reach of any library influence except that of the county unit.

In all these 10,000 square miles, there are four small libraries, of which mine is one—and mine is the collection of an engineering school. Just think what a wonderful opportunity is there, if only we had the enabling law that would make it possible. These people are citizens of Missouri, just the same as you or I; their votes have just as much weight. Why aren't they entitled to just as much consideration, why shouldn't we give them the advantages for education and advancement that the city people in other parts of the state have? Is there any fairness, any logic or wisdom in saying to the people of St. Louis, "Yes; you may have a fine library," and to the people of Kansas City and St. Joseph, "Yes, you are city residents, you may have these advantages," and then turning around and saying to the people of more than a quarter of the state, "No; you can't have library privileges;

why you are just a lot of ignorant hill-billies; you don't need a library. You *stay* ignorant." That is just what our present law says, in effect.

The county library is a move—and a real one—to help better the community and the state. It is of a kind with the move to consolidate rural schools—to get one good school in place of a dozen poor ones, two or three good trained teachers instead of a dozen immature girls. It is on a par with the move for better roads, for county highway engineers, for farm demonstrators. All these things are a part of one big movement of the times—the movement for rural betterment. They are a part of the world's progress. The farmer and the country dweller knows that he would be better off, and have more of the comforts of life, if he had better farming methods, better roads, better schools, better library service. We are not forcing a library on him. But if he wants a library, and if he is willing to tax himself in order to get it, why turn a cold and indifferent shoulder, why stand in his way? Why not give him a chance?

USING FILMS TO AMERICANIZE THE ALIEN

A NOTE in the *Moving Picture World* for Feb. 16, says that the University of South Dakota, which some time ago installed a bureau of visual education, has extended its influence into Wyoming. The films supplied by the South Dakota institution are playing an important part in the Americanization of employes of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company at Sunrise, Wyoming. The films are supplied free, with the exception of the payment of express charges and upon the condition that no admission fee is charged. Men in the mining camps are particularly interested in industrial subjects, such as those dealing with automobile manufacturing, railroading and trips to industrial centers of the United States.

THERE is one voice in books, and yet they teach not all men equally.—THOMAS A KEMPIS.

THE COUNTRY REFERENCE SECTION OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

By W. H. FOULD, *Principal Librarian*

THE State Library in Sydney, the oldest of Australasian cities, is purely a reference library, except for its country circulation section. The metropolitan circulating department was transferred to the civic authorities nine years ago and it is now a separate institution. The Public Library of New South Wales has three definite divisions, the General Reference Library, the Mitchell Library, and the library for country circulation. The three sections contain 312,000 volumes and the increase for 1917 was 13,638 volumes and 3251 pamphlets.

The section known as the Mitchell Library is a collection of Australasian books and manuscripts. The trustees aim to include all material published in Oceania as well as everything on those regions, and it is perhaps surprising that with this geographical limitation the Mitchell collection numbers over 98,000 volumes as well as a very large number of manuscripts, maps, pictures, and other Australiana.

The Country Circulating Department of the main library is divided into two sections. The first comprises books in boxes circulating amongst country schools of arts, recognized bodies of students, branches of the Country School Teachers Association, lighthouses, and branches of the State Agricultural Bureau. The traveling library system is not new to the Commonwealth; indeed Australia may claim to have been the first country in the world to have circulated books in this way. As far back as 1859 the state library of South Australia, then called the South Australian Institute, commenced the loan of boxes of books to country institutes, and the system has continued with very little alteration to this day. The Public Library of Victoria commenced its traveling library system within a few months after South Australia, and these two states apparently originated the idea quite independently of one another.

During the past year the Public Library of New South Wales circulated 470 travel-

ing libraries containing 18,222 volumes to 219 groups of readers. The boxes are of four classes. Those circulating amongst small local libraries, schools of arts, and organized groups of general readers, contain biographies, works of history and travel, sociology and natural history, especially recent works which are too expensive for purchase by local libraries catering for a majority of their readers—that is, for the class who mainly desire works of fiction and the more ephemeral general literature. Lighthouses and signal stations are supplied with cheaper and popular general literature, a fair proportion of fiction, and books for children. Boxes for teachers' associations contain works on education, child study, psychology, nature study, as well as a small proportion of general literature. Libraries circulating amongst branches of the Agricultural Bureau, and similar groups of primary producers, are made up almost entirely of books on agriculture and domestic science.

The traveling libraries are not intended as substitutes for local libraries but as aids to them in supplying material for the readers of better class books and to increase their borrowers by affording a frequently changing supplement to the local collection.

The circulation of agricultural boxes has only been in operation for one year but so far has proved successful. It is recognized that but few farmers have the impulse to read more than their newspapers with perhaps an odd magazine or novel. It is not expected that without this energizing motive it will be easy to get them to study very seriously even the literature of their own particular calling, but it is hoped that by placing the latest and best books before them—books of which they had previously never heard—they will gradually learn to read. The twenty-five agricultural libraries so far circulated have undoubtedly been well used and each group on returning a collection has asked to be supplied with an-

other; whilst several committees and organizers have expressed great approval of the new opportunities offered to their members. The greatest hope, however, is centered in the younger men and in the populations of newly opened up districts, especially that increasing number who have passed thru the agricultural colleges. These men have learned to use books and will apply direct to the library for volumes they know or for books on subjects about which they desire information. It is not difficult to get them to take advantage of the branch of the Country Circulating Department known as the Country Reference Library.

This section was established in 1913 with about 2000 specially chosen volumes, and since then has grown at the rate of 1000 volumes per year. The collection covers works on almost all branches of useful arts, fine arts, science, sociology and history. Literature as such is not included altho works on literature are purchased freely. The section is not intended to supply mere interesting reading. Each addition is made with the idea of supplying definite information on a definite subject. Medical and legal text books, and works on theology, are not included altho borrowers may obtain books on physiology and anatomy and on comparative religion. All citizens of the state may borrow except those living within the metropolitan area. Intending borrowers are required to sign with a witness a simple guarantee form and may then obtain without further formality three books at a time, to be kept for a period not exceeding a month, or for an extended period on further application if the works are not required for another borrower. The books are forwarded by post and the borrower has to pay the return postage. No general catalog has yet been published but in place of it there are available sectional lists on over 100 subjects and a printed list of these sectional catalogs is forwarded to all new borrowers. Many of these lists are on single sheets of foolscap size or half foolscap size. The letterpress on the following page will give an idea of the form of the shorter lists.

New editions of most sectional lists are issued every year, and manuscript additions

are made as required. When the Country Reference Section was first established the main difficulty which presented itself was the problem of making the scheme widely known, but the notoriety grew with the resources at the command of the officers and there gradually arose the problem of ministering to the requirements of certain sections of people whose demand was greater than the supply, and at the same time creating a greater demand for less popular subjects. An example of this variation in demand may be interesting. The section contains twenty-one books and a number of United States and Australian bulletins on Pigs. As they were not circulating satisfactorily special attention was called to them in the agricultural column of one of the best weekly papers. Moreover, circulars and sectional lists on the pig were sent to branches of the Agricultural Bureau in dairying and pig-raising districts. The response was overwhelming and taught the lesson of not over-advertising a small supply. It was found necessary to add eighteen copies of a New South Wales book which carried the excellent short title of Potts "On the pig." At the same time was purchased every copy in Australian book-shops of other good books on the same subject, and still borrowers were waiting their turn for books on the pig. When the demand of similarly advertised sections shows signs of decreasing a paragraph relating to the "free books for country borrowers" is inserted in some of the country newspapers, the proprietors of which have been a splendid help in making the system widely known.

More than half of the present borrowers are agriculturists and school teachers. Clergymen, bank managers, and country store-keepers have so far proved disappointing, for notwithstanding individual circularizing of these classes, and the forwarding of lists of books on subjects it is hoped to bring more into demand, it is found that they respond unevenly. Clergymen commence by borrowing a work on philosophy perhaps and then in a surprising number of cases ask for books on poultry, a subject for which there are already more

borrowers than can be properly supplied. The bank managers have borrowed little but are helpful in bringing the library under the notice of other classes. Thru their agency requests for books on live stock

continue after he had removed to the city, is typical and has its pathetic side:

"A few years ago I bought a small farm on the extended payment principle, and started my son planting out young citrus

March, 1918.

Public Library of New South Wales.

LIST OF WORKS IN THE COUNTRY REFERENCE SECTION DEALING WITH Fruit Preserving and Jam-making.

	No.
*ALLEN Curing the Lemon. 1912. (Farmers' Bulletin). 3498	3498
* " Fruit Preserving. 1914. (Farmers' Bulletin). 3498	3498
* " Fruit Drying. 1911. (Farmers' Bulletin). 3498	3498
BERRY Fruit Recipes. 1907. 714	714
BYRON May Byron's Jam Book. 1915. 1314	1314
*CORRIE Art of Canning, Bottling, and Preserving Fruits. 1909. 710	710
EISEN The Fig, its History, Culture, and Curing. 1901. 976	976
HACKETT The Australian Household Guide. 1916. 3611	3611
*HOOKER Australian Fruit Preserving. 1910. 718	718
MEUNIER Fruit Juices. 1912. 3498	3498
*NEIL Canning, Preserving, and Pickling. 1914. 2926	2926
ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL DEPT. Uses of Vegetables, Fruits, and Honey. 1915. 4905	4905
*POWELL Successful Canning and Preserving. 1917. 4530	4530
WAGNER Recipes for Preserving Fruit, Vegetables, and Meat. 1908. 1715	1715
WICKSON California Fruits, and How to Grow them. 1910. 995A	995A
YATES Successful Jam-making and Fruit-bottling. 1909. 717	717
*ZAVALLA Canning of Fruits and Vegetables. 1916. 4425	4425
A Volume of Bulletins on Canning and Preserving 3498	3498

Those marked * are specially recommended by the experts of the Department of Agriculture. Publications of the Department are recommended as a matter of course. All of the Books on this list are available for loan through the post to students beyond the metropolitan area. There is no charge for them, except that borrowers must themselves pay the return postage. Further particulars can be obtained from the undersigned.

W. H. IFOULD,
Principal Librarian,
Public Library of New South Wales, Sydney.

Sydney: William Applegate Gulick, Government Printer.—1918.

25599

and similar subjects have come in only too freely.

The system is proving helpful in connection with repatriation and there are many examples of its value to our returning soldiers and to the friends who are endeavoring to provide for them. The following extract from the letter of one borrower, who pleaded to be allowed to

trees. He planted some 1300 trees, varying in age from under 12 months to 4 years, but when the call came to serve his country he, when he became 21 years of age, enlisted and is now fighting in France. As I had spent too much money, time, and energy in establishing him on the little orchard for me to let it go to the dogs, I gave up my job in the country and got work in

Sydney so that I could go home of a week end, and for the last 12 months I have been doing my best to keep the orchard in good order and growing so as to have it for my boy if he has the luck to return."

Our country lending system is discovering in the far back districts many men educated for the professions, English and Australian graduates in Arts and other faculties, who are now pastoralists and farmers. One reader from the Far West returned a book on soap manufacture and asked for the latest on Bergson's philosophy. Most of the requests, however, are essentially practical. A baker in an out back township wrote for a book on building an oven, saying that a bricklayer was passing thru the district and that if he could not get the book he would lose the bricklayer. Another borrower found veterinary science books of practical value. He sent the following unsolicited testimonial: "I was asked to help a man whose horse could not travel further. I operated and after three days' treatment the horse was well on the way to recovery when I left. I obtrude this item on you to show that the books are being used in a practical manner."

In a state so large in area and with such a scattered population as New South Wales the methods necessary for making people acquainted with the system of loaning books from the State Library has to be along commercial rather than official lines, and it may be of some interest to librarians in other countries and especially in the United States to know what these methods are. The newspapers have been of the very greatest assistance in disseminating information about the section. The Sydney daily and weekly papers with large country circulations have been good enough to publish articles in their columns, especially in the agricultural columns. Editors of country newspapers have not refused to publish an interesting article sent to about six papers per month, chosen as covering different parts of the state in their circulation. The journal of the Department of Agriculture has published articles, especially on the agricultural books loaned, and has kept a running advertisement in its columns without charge to the library. The journal

of the Education Department similarly has been helpful in bringing the matter under the notice of public school teachers. Circulars have been compiled dealing with special classes of books, and forwarded to the people engaged in particular branches of agriculture and other industries. For example, the New South Wales Post Office Directory will show perhaps two or three hundred people engaged in bee-keeping. Circulars would be sent to these at the rate of perhaps twenty per week until the whole list in the directory had been covered. Specially worded circulars and letters have been forwarded to organizations in the country such as teachers' associations, farmers and settlers' unions, co-operative bodies, and agricultural societies of all descriptions. Advantage has been taken of the meetings of country people for conferences in the city, and a library officer has arranged to address the delegates on the facilities offered to their constituents thru the country reference section of the Public Library. Placards and specially designed posters have been placed in public buildings and shop windows in townships and have been handed to borrowers who have expressed enthusiasm concerning the value of the system, with the request that they should display the posters in a conspicuous manner. The red kangaroo poster, now becoming familiar thruout the state, is reproduced here in black and white.

A special exhibit of about five hundred volumes from the Country Reference Section, and of sample boxes of books circulated to three different classes, namely, schools of arts, country teachers' associations, and agricultural bureaus, is made at the royal shows in Sydney in the spring and autumn, and is there seen by many thousands of country people. The exhibit is under the charge of competent officers who explain the working of the system, hand out forms, circulars, and sectional lists.

The principal newspapers of the metropolis are scanned daily for reports of new organizations in the country and organizers are immediately communicated with. Every opportunity is taken to advertise the library.

Country people are not very willing

students. They have never previously had an opportunity of using books regularly except the novels, popular works, magazines and newspapers supplied by the schools of arts and country institutes where they are in reach of these institutions. The older farmers are conservative and suspicious of something offered free by a government department or institution, and frankly hostile to the suggestion that books are going to help them in work in which they have had long experience under local conditions. Pushing the circulation amongst such classes is slow work but the records show very definite and satisfactory progress. In 1915 only 1790 books were forwarded thru the post. In 1916 this increased to 2703, and in 1917 the circulation amounted to 6984 with a rapidly mounting curve. These figures will not appear very large to librarians of big city circulating libraries in America but it must be remembered that each book was sent in response to an individual application thru the post and was a treatise on a definite subject, not a book for pleasant reading but to supply information so much required that the borrower took the trouble to write for it. Country people are not given to correspondence if they can avoid it.

The work of choosing the right volume or of sending a sympathetic reply to an enquiry for some piece of information, advertising the section, choosing, buying and cataloging books, and dealing with the traveling libraries, occupied the time of four officers during 1917. As the circulation grows the proportionate time of attending to each borrower will decrease. It is expected that in the current year four officers will be able to manage the circulation of over 20,000 volumes in the travelling libraries and 9000 separate volumes thru the post. The need for advertising so extensively will probably decrease, as the growing circle of borrowers will themselves constitute the best advertising agents.

The books by post as well as the circulating boxes travel long distances. They go by rail as far north as the Queensland border, 508 miles by rail and then 256 miles by river boats to Wilcannia, in the west; while both posted books and traveling books

for Broken Hill have to go 1072 miles by sea and then 335 miles by rail. The circulation extends in the east to Lord Howe Island, 400 miles by sea, with only a monthly service. Yet with all the difficulties of transport and the freedom with which anyone is accepted as a borrower who is interested enough to apply for the privilege, only three volumes have actually been lost from the Country Reference Section during the four years of its existence. It is pleasant to record also that for the last thirty years only three traveling libraries have been lost. One fell into the River Murray, another into the Darling, and one was destroyed by fire. Another box was mislaid for fifteen years but was eventually recovered, only to have its contents relegated to the dead stock.

The country circulating department and especially the Country Reference Section is proving a valuable part of the library system in New South Wales. It does not need the lessons of the great war to teach thinking people that patriotism and the instincts of national progress, and indeed national preservation, demand for the masses of the people, and especially the primary producers, a better training to meet rapidly changing industrial and social conditions. The provision of the best books will assist in this training. Up to now the state has taught people to read, but so far as the country people are concerned it has not been interested in what they read. It must continue the education by teaching them to read well and by providing books which in such a scattered community the countryman can never hope to procure without the co-operative assistance of the state.

IN REPLY TO AN OVER DUE NOTICE

Dear Librarian:

I am not married; neither is my wife, for I have no wife, and my wife has no husband. Therefore, I beg of you, on behalf of myself and my wife, who is not yet, that you kindly look this matter up again and if possible let me know the error, as I do not want to pay for any books my wife gets before I get her.—*Occasional Leaflet.*

REFERENCE BOOKS

On all branches of
**Agriculture,
Useful Arts,
Science,
etc.**



LENT
FREE
by post

to Country People
by the

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

For
Forms & Particulars
write
W. H. FOULD
Principal Librarian
SYDNEY

THE KANGAROO POSTER WHICH IS CARRYING THE SERVICE OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF NEW SOUTH WALES TO EVERY CORNER OF THAT EXTENSIVE STATE



THE COLOMBIAN EXHIBIT IN NEWARK, N. J.

BY A FRIEND OF COLOMBIA AND THE NEWARK FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY

PRESIDENT WILSON has assured Latin America, thru the editors of many Mexican newspapers, that the United States, under his guidance, has no desire to boss the Spanish American republics. And President Wilson has declared, in a telegram to R. C. Jenkinson, vice-president of the Newark Free Public Library trustees, that he is heartily in sympathy with the movement lately put on foot by the library to increase intimacy between Spanish and English-speaking America, thru the agency of an exhibit. His words are:

"I have much pleasure in expressing to you and your co-workers in the organization of this notable international work, the hearty interest I feel in the enterprise."

The "enterprise" is both modest and ambitious. It is modest, because the exhibit is, and only aspires to be, a small one. It is ambitious, because it is the first of its kind, and is done in spite of the advice of everybody who knows. Colombia has never acquired the exhibition habit. There is no learned citizen in Bogota living usually in modest retirement, but brought to the front every few years by an inadequate appropriation tied up in faded red tape, empowering him to set forth the greatness of his nation in history, in archaeology, in natural resources, in industry, education and culture, all by means of a show which will, when set up, occupy 1000 cubic feet of space, and weigh less than 10,000 pounds. For obvious and perfectly respect-worthy reasons, Colombia had little interest in exploiting her assets at either of the late great fairs. And no Colombian city has so far been willing to risk adventuring a fair of its own, as did Philadelphia, Chicago, Buffalo, St. Louis or San Francisco.

But John Cotton Dana is of the order of Melchizedek. Tho argumentative, he is anti-belligerent. He is a constructive warrior, a champion of the arts of peace. Hence, after paying due tribute to Mars by an exhibit of military equipment, paraphernalia, and architecture, he sought a

subject calculated to make for international friendship, neighborliness, commercial co-operations and economic amities.

"Who is our neighbor?" said he. "Canada is our ally. The West Indies and Panama are our near-wards. Mexico is our dearest foe. There remain the republics of South America, of which nearest, yet most remote, is Colombia. A Colombian exhibit we shall show."

There is a saying among museum folk—"Don't be unequally yoked with a library, lest it overlie you." But the distrust is not mutual. There is nothing which a library enjoys more than to play host to a parasitic museum. For the presence of the museum excuseth all things.

A library may lure the public by a display of fine bindings, or rare prints, or flags of all nations, or posters, or postage stamps, or heraldic devices; but it is going distinctly beyond its legitimate field when it lends its corridors to Red Cross bandages and war bread. At least, it has no right to spend public funds on things so plainly objective, so far removed from the symbolism to which it owes its being. But to a library which has foster-mothered a museum, much latitude may be allowed.

Mr. Dana began the Colombian Exhibit as a librarian. "In spite of the fact," said he, "that our Business branch has 6000 visitors and 7000 circulation monthly, it is plain that most of our business men still believe a library to be a place where the frivolous and immature—that is, women and children—can get fiction and fairy tales for the amusement of their playtime, and not a treasure house of solid facts capable of feeding the fires of lucre-producing factories. I will teach them a lesson. Their wives and little ones shall drop, about the dinner table, crumbs of information to which the financier will hearken, upon which the exporter will meditate, which will be to the importer an eye-opener, which will assail the manufacturer's ears, and challenge the imagination of the middleman."

So he gathered for display, books.

The Dewey-ly informed reader will understand how wide was the field from which he gleaned when I mention that his exhibition shelves were ornamented with white circles, numbered: 015, 266.1, 327, 341, 342, 380, 382, 385, 387, 403, 468, 508.3, 614.5, 616.9, 658.1, 811, 860, 913.7, 913.8, 917.2, 918, 970, 972, 980, 986, and many B's, not to mention government pamphlets, popular magazines, railway reports, and publications of the National Trade Council, the National Association of Manufacturers, the International High Commission, Dun's *International Review*, and divers Spanish volumes printed in Colombia or Boston, all decorated with bright-hued colored bands of several widths and sequences, as described in the pamphlet, "Color and position filing, No. 8, Vol. II, of the Modern American library economy series, J. C. Dana and others."

Then he gathered pictures. There are some 500,000 of these in the library art department, and among them were found street scenes, public buildings, bridges, railway stations, natural scenery, heroes, celebrated beauties, authors, and many other interesting features of Colombian life and environment.

At this point the museum began to function. And the friends and natives of Colombia began to offer help. The result is, that without, so far, receiving anything from South America direct, Mr. Dana has amassed a roomful, and two hallsful of Colombian material—maps, charts, fruits, minerals, laces, carvings, weapons, textiles, Panama hats, hammocks, money, medals, industrial and festival scenes in wood and wax, feather work, nuts, vegetables, manufacturing processes, costumes—and still they come.

Moreover, the library has become, for the nonce, headquarters and meeting ground for South American guests—a matter of profit and pleasure on both sides.

Frequenters of the exhibit are moved to wonder at the likenesses and diversities in the lives of North and South Americans.

For a cool climate, we go north; they go up. Our people collect in valleys; theirs on plateaus. Our great river runs

south; theirs north. Our blood is chiefly Germanic; theirs Latin. Our Indians were warriors and hunters, and we evicted them; theirs were agricultural, and they enslaved them. We are chiefly Protestant; they are almost entirely Catholic. Our ideals are chiefly English; theirs French. Our traditions, too, are English; the traditions of Colombia are Spanish. Civilization, with us, began on the coast, and spread to the interior; civilization in Colombia began in isolated spots in the interior, and is spreading outward. Our empire spread from east to west; theirs is spreading from west to east. Our higher classes are scientific and motor-minded; the American is a hustler. The educated Colombian is literary and contemplative, and largely of the opinion, "Slaves keep time; I keep no time." We speak of "The Revolution"; the Colombian refers to the "last revolution." We are, alas, often brusque and tactless; the Colombian dilutes his telegrams with compliments, and renders a bill with a bow.

But both have tasted of the well spring of Liberty, and Colombia matches our Washington with her Bolivar.

There is as much human variety there as here; the Antioquian is as different from the Bogotaian as is a New Englander from a native of Georgia. But perhaps the racial gradations are more minute, and the social grades more precipitous in Colombia.

As to commercial products, the two countries seem destined to supplement each other. Even now we send to Colombia leather in exchange for hides, textiles for wool and hair, harvesters for sugar, clothing for cotton, coal for emeralds, jam for bananas, paper for bark, patent medicines for medicinal herbs, and jewelry for platinum. And the products of Colombia are merely sampled in this interchange. The future holds opportunities for mutual benefit which it will take considerable skill to avoid.

This exhibit has, however, plainly shown that such skill is not lacking. The one thing which has most impeded the collectors of Colombian data has been the mutual distrust of American firms—the fear of giving away trade or financial secrets.

So long as the German government and German manufacturers and merchants know their interests to be identical, and American manufacturers, bankers, traders, and government officials believe their several interests to be mutually indifferent or prejudicial, so long will Colombia as a "sphere of influence" fall more and more under Teutonic guidance. South America is the opportunity of the future, and Colombia is the chief feature of that opportunity.

So saith the librarian-director of the museum-library, who has studied both facts, as they may be seen, and opinions, as they may be read.

There is talk of making at least part of this exhibit into a traveling exhibition, that the patriotic and international service involved may be multiplied with but slight additional labor and expense. This has been done very satisfactorily with other exhibitions, notably the exhibition of materials, tools and processes of bookbinding, a step-by-step exhibition of the production of printed publicity, exhibition of German applied art, the wood engravings of Rudolph Ruzicka and the Why study Latin? exhibit.

Such collaborations are intended as suggestions of one way in which to substitute, for the efficiency and economy of autocratic control, the broader efficiency and nobler economy of democratic co-operation.

The exhibition is open during the month of June. It will be closed during the months of July and August and will be opened again about the 15th of September, to remain open until the end of October.

To the exhibit, already interesting, will be added in the next three months, much material direct from Colombia.

THE Second Pan-American Child Welfare Congress will meet at Montevideo, Uruguay, in December, 1918. Honorary chairmen of the various sections have been appointed as follows: Section on Sociology and Legislation, Hastings W. Hart; Section on Hygiene, Dr. Albert H. Freiburg; Section on Education, Franklin B. Dyer; Section on Medicine, Richard C. Cabot.

ITALY PROHIBITS ADVERTISING IN PERIODICALS SENT TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES

THE *Gazzetta Ufficiale* published at Rome, Mar. 23, 1918, contains a new Lieutenant's Decree No. 345, in regard to sending to foreign countries any publication containing advertisements, as follows:

Article 1. The sending to foreign countries of any periodical or printed matter whatsoever containing advertisements is prohibited.

The directors and editors of newspapers or of periodicals and editors of publications who intend to continue sending to foreign countries, must prepare special editions in which the advertisements are suppressed.

The periodicals and publications to be sent abroad must be submitted, at the offices of the respective editors, to the examination of a censor and of a postal official, to whom are consigned the copies verified for shipment.

There is prohibited the posting second-hand to foreign countries of newspapers, periodicals and publications containing advertisements.

Article 2. The editors and directors of newspapers who make shipments to foreign countries without observance of the verification as by the preceding article, are punished by a fine up to 10,000 lire and they shall be denied the faculty [facility] of further shipment of their newspapers abroad even with suppression of the advertisements.

Article 3. The present decree shall enter into force on the day of its publication in the *Gazzetta Ufficiale* and shall have effect for the entire duration of the war. Given at Rome, this third day of March 1918.

A similar order was issued in Paris June 11 by M. Clemenceau, as Minister of War, with the intent of rendering impossible all communication with the enemy by means of advertisements containing secret code messages. Henceforth French newspapers must print for foreign subscribers special editions from which all advertisements are excluded, or else must black out or otherwise obliterate all advertising matter.

It was suspected several months ago that the enemy spies were using the advertising columns to send information out of the country, and it was required that every advertisement must be submitted to the police before acceptance for insertion. Apparently this was not sufficiently drastic to be effective.

CITIZENSHIP AND CIVICS

[EDITOR'S NOTE: The following list was prepared in the Newark Public Library by Marie L. Prevost, head of the catalog department, under the supervision of John Cotton Dana, who contributes the introduction.]

WHETHER their localities are yet under equal suffrage or not, libraries, large and small, are meeting requests, and are likely to meet more in future, for books that will profit the woman voter and instruct her in the arts of citizenship. The larger libraries whose collections are fairly representative should have no difficulty in supplying on the instant the material desired, for the simple reason that the demand, altho voiced in new words, in no wise expresses a new need. The print that will help a woman to become a good citizen is exactly the same print that has been helping or, much oftener unfortunately, waiting to help the male members of her generation. Government is not one thing to a woman and another to a man, nor are any of the normal processes of governing, from ballot casting to presiding, differentiated by sex. Whether the variation in points of view will or will not produce noticeable changes in future administration, as some affirm and others deny, is not the point at issue here. Political theory, history, functions and righteousness, and their records, do not themselves alter because their students change; and the only way to make this erroneous idea persist—for it may be seen in the popular conception—is to cater to it unreasonably. Already certain manuals for women are appearing; but librarians who take these at their face value without going further will be unwise. The sooner we can make all women realize that the differences in citizenship are of grade and not of kind the better it will be for us all.

While large libraries, therefore, should be able to meet this demand without special forethought, smaller ones, whose accessions are always more or less narrowed to the necessities of immediate strain, may find the following short list of service in purchasing for present wants.

In reducing this selection to practicable size, the omission of scores of excellent books may be presupposed, as in preparing far longer lists the question of choice has

been difficult. An attempt has been made to include a sufficient variety of subjects to cover the main points required in making government and politics intelligible to the average woman or man.

CITIZENSHIP AND CIVICS

"Universal training for citizenship and public service" by Wm. H. Allen, published by Macmillan, N. Y., 1917, \$1.50, is particularly valuable in showing citizens what should be expected of themselves and of those they place over themselves, and for its suggestions toward retaining, in times of peace, the co-operative efficiency called forth by war needs.

"Woman's part in government; whether she votes or not," by Wm. H. Allen, published by Dodd, Mead, N. Y., 1911, \$1.50, is well known; but cannot be too well known. It shows in what effective personal power lies.

"Community and the citizen," by Arthur W. Dunn, published by Heath, Boston, 1908, 75 cents. A textbook which has been called "a revelation in its field."

"American citizenship," by C. A. Beard and M. R. Beard, published by Macmillan, N. Y., 1914, \$1.12. Another good textbook on civics which includes the social aspects.

So far the best of the "woman" books is "The woman voter's manual," by S. E. Forman and Marjorie Shuler, published by Century Co., N. Y., 1918, \$1.00. A preferable substitute would be Mr. Forman's earlier "Advanced civics," published by Century Co., N. Y., 1915 ed., \$1.25, which covers the same ground more fully.

"Civil government in the United States, considered with some reference to its origins," by John Fiske, published by Houghton Mifflin, Boston, 1890, \$1.00. A short, accurate and most readable history.

"Hindrances to good citizenship," by James Bryce, published by the Yale University Press, New Haven, 1909, \$1.25, warns against the dangers of indolence, private self-interest, and party spirit.

POLITICS, PARTIES AND VOTING

"Introduction to political parties and practical politics," by P. Orman Ray, pub-

lished by Scribner, N. Y., 1913, \$1.60. Useful for its own information and for its good bibliographies.

"American politics. Political parties and party problems," by J. A. Woodburn, published by Putnam, N. Y., rev. ed., 1914, \$2.50. A much used and often quoted volume.

"Politics and administration," by Frank J. Goodnow, published by Macmillan, N. Y., 1900, \$1.50. Showing how politics are actually administered rather than the legal provisions for them.

"Party organization and machinery," by Jesse Macy, published by Century Co., N. Y., 1912, \$1.25, is described by its name. It contains an appendix giving the full regulations of the Democratic-Republican Organization of the County of New York.

"Democracy and the party system in the United States," by M. Ostrogorski, published by Macmillan, N. Y., 1910, \$1.75. An abridgement by this noted Russian analyst of his longer work "Democracy and the organization of political parties."

"Government by the people," by Robert H. Fuller, published by Macmillan, N. Y., 1908, \$1.00, includes an excellent chapter on the details of voting on election day.

"Primary elections," by C. Edward Merriam, published by the University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1908, \$1.25, is probably the best book on the subject for general use.

"Short ballot principles," by Richard S. Childs, published by Houghton Mifflin, Boston, 1911, \$1.00. A delightful, humor-touched little volume giving considerably more to the reader than its clear exposition of the short ballot.

"American ballot laws, 1888-1910," by A. C. Ludington, published by the University of the State of New York as Legislative bulletin 40, Albany, 1911, \$1.00, gives a historical summary and an analytical digest of existing laws arranged by states.

GOVERNMENT: NATIONAL, STATE AND LOCAL

"The American commonwealth," by James Bryce, published by Macmillan, N. Y., 1915, \$1.75, needs no introduction to American librarians but may not be omitted from any such list as this.

"Actual government as applied under American conditions," by Albert Bushnell Hart, published by Longmans, N. Y., 1914, \$2.25. An interesting treatise on our government as a whole.

"The state: elements of historical and practical politics," by Woodrow Wilson, published by Heath, Boston, 1910, \$2.40. Full treatment of governmental theory, with studies of ancient and modern forms in many countries.

"Constitutional government in the United States," by Woodrow Wilson, published by the Columbia University Press, N. Y., 1908, \$1.50. Studies of federal departments and the Executive.

"State government in the United States," by Arthur N. Holcombe, published by Macmillan, N. Y., 1916, \$2.25. A critical analysis of state government principles.

"Introduction to the study of government," by Lucius Hudson Holt, published by Macmillan, N. Y., 1915, \$2.00. A general book on government structure that is excellent in its comparative treatment of different states.

"Local government in counties, towns and villages," by J. A. Fairlie, published by Century Co., N. Y., 1906, \$1.25, gives the present common forms of local government other than city.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT AND THE NEWER FORMS

"Municipal administration," by J. A. Fairlie, published by Macmillan, N. Y., 1901, \$3.00. This is a complete, authoritative study of all divisions of city administration in all times and countries.

"American city," by Henry C. Wright, published by McClurg, Chicago, 1916, 50 cents. "An outline of the functions performed by people grouped together in a city."

"American city government," by Charles A. Beard, published by Century Co., N. Y., 1914, \$1.00, includes the newer tendencies and is written by an undoubted authority on things municipal.

"Government of American cities: a program of democracy: a study of municipal organization and the relation of the city to the state," by Horace E. Deming, pub-

lished by Putnam, N. Y., 1909, \$1.50. Contains a reprint of the "Municipal program" of the National Municipal League.

"Government of American cities," by William B. Munro, published by Macmillan, N. Y., 1916, \$2.00. Particularly good from both historic and descriptive viewpoints and well up to date.

"Applied city government," by H. G. James, published by Harper, N. Y., 1914, 75 cents, describes a model commission government charter.

"New city government," by Henry Bruère, published by Appleton, N. Y., 1913, \$2.00. Administrative workings of commission government as seen in a survey of ten cities.

"Initiative, referendum and recall," by William B. Munro, published by Appleton, N. Y., 1913, \$2.00, has been called, and probably is, the best single work on its subjects for the general reader.

As will have been seen, little effort has been made here to touch on anything but the political side of citizenship. Being the obvious approach this is the one that the many will use, and our institutions must be fortified against the onslaught. But where a true and rounded citizenship is really desired and those of our profession have the good fortune to be called in consultation toward its attainment, we will do well to recognize its other and perhaps more important side, the social one. For, to know society, both in the mass and in the individual, in its physical and mental history, its moral proclivities, its actions and reactions, is but to possess the rational equipment for legislating—or voting properly—or using our influence—in its behalf.

THE North Carolina State Conference of Social Service has invited the National Child Labor Committee to undertake a child welfare survey in North Carolina similar to those which the committee has made in Oklahoma and Michigan. The survey will be made in co-operation with a number of the state departments and the information obtained will be used to lay the basis for subsequent action looking toward the standardization and codification of state child welfare laws.

STATE INSTITUTION LIBRARIES IN OHIO

DESIRING to know conditions in the libraries of the state institutions, the Ohio Library Association appointed a committee to make investigations. The committee decided to visit each institution and really see the work and report on its spirit rather than on details and statistics. The first step was to secure the permission of the Ohio State Board of Administration, which controls these institutions, and a letter to the president brought a cordial reply in which he promised the "cheerful co-operation" of each superintendent.

Then the committee consulted several persons of experience in directing institution library work and, from their suggestions, report blanks and questionnaires, prepared a list of points on which it seemed wise to concentrate attention. The idea was to make the visits as informal and friendly as possible and to avoid any appearance of gathering testimony. The question blanks were not carried on the trips but were filled out afterwards.

The librarians, who visited the twenty-one institutions supported by the state, were welcomed kindly, by officers and by inmates. In some cases the hospitality was royal, for the guests were met at trains, driven in state to the buildings, dined in the superintendents' private dining rooms, and in one case a special evening of song was arranged to honor the occasion. In some cases the superintendents were more anxious to show off their specialties than to discuss the books, so they ushered their visitors thru green-houses and kitchens, class-rooms and hospital wards, showed them the views and introduced them right and left. But eventually the important topic was reached and the information supplied.

The libraries vary in size from the penitentiary collection of ten thousand volumes to the hospital for the criminally insane without a single book. The books have been secured in many ways, by purchase, by gifts from individuals and from societies, and by taking discards from public libraries. Some of the collections have been selected admirably, especially those of the institution for the feeble-minded and the

reformatory for women. The librarian of the first, a teacher who has had a summer course at Chautauqua, has built up a well-balanced children's library; the list for purchase for the other was prepared, at the request of the superintendent, by Miss Doren of Dayton. Some of the libraries are made up mostly of fiction but the men's reformatory has many books of history, poetry and technology which are well read, remarkably so, for each man is limited to one book at a time, with which to while away the long solitary evenings, when he might be expected to crave novels. (The officers report attempts of the men to smuggle books they have enjoyed to friends in other cells.) Some of the libraries contain books unsuited to the ages and tastes of the inmates and consequently useless.

Two of the institutions have full-time librarians but only one has a trained worker. The others are cared for by inmates, chaplains, teachers, nurses, and office assistants, and one by the postmistress. In some the books are on open shelves, in others they are kept in locked cases. In the penitentiary and the reformatory the men are not permitted to go to the library but select their books from printed catalogs and the volumes are delivered to them in their cells. In several places the collections are divided into traveling libraries, charged to the cottages or wards. At the girls' industrial school the library is in the basement of the school-house and is not used as a reading room, but delegates come from the cottages carrying baskets of books to be returned and choosing, with the aid of the teacher-librarian, fresh sets. In both the girls' and the boys' industrial schools there are reference collections and supplementary reading for school-work, separated from the recreational literature.

Some of the institutions have no periodicals. One has magazines brought to it regularly by women of the neighborhood, after their families have read them. In the boys' industrial school each cottage is supplied with weeklies subscribed for by the superintendent and by friends and parents of the boys. At the reformatory each man is permitted to take three periodicals. The visitor happened to be there on the

day of the arrival of the *Saturday Evening Post* and saw two prisoners busy assorting the huge piles. The tables in the periodical room of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home are laden with a choice of magazines which would make the librarian of a town library quite envious.

Most of the institutions do not keep records of circulation. The Soldiers' and Sailors' Home reports an annual circulation of twelve thousand volumes but shows a strange fluctuation. Each soldier receives, in addition to this home provided by the state, a pension from the federal government. When the pension money arrives, four times a year, so many of the men depart to spend it that the circulation drops suddenly and fearfully. When the pensions are spent the men return, little by little, resume their reading habits and the circulation gains steadily until the next pension day.

One institution has its own bindery. The others make no provision for rebinding. Consequently the favorite books are in tatters, and in some places, where economy has reduced the book fund to little or nothing, there is great need.

Do these institutions borrow from the state or local libraries? Two of them do so occasionally and one borrows altogether.* The others give various reasons for not borrowing: for fear of either catching or spreading contagious disease, for dread of accountability for damage or loss, thru discouragement over unsuccessful attempts to borrow in the past. One institution does not have to borrow, on the contrary it lends books to the people of the neighborhood.

The inmates of these institutions are free from anxiety and distraction. Their clothes, their meals, their sleeping quarters are provided for them, their hours are regulated, even the tasks assigned are performed without the nervous tension of modern industry. They have more time to read than any group of normal persons and therefore they should be supplied with quantities of reading matter. They are free from responsi-

* See the report on libraries in institutions in Cleveland to be published in a forthcoming number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*.

bility but they have lost the most precious things in life; the companionship of family and friends, opportunities to see plays and to hear music and lectures, to be active in club and church and community life. For contact with the outside world they must depend largely upon books.

Books and periodicals are needed on a great variety of subjects, for these people come from all walks of life and expect to return to various occupations and hobbies. Some of the men and women have had little education and need simple books in large print and easy sentences, such books as are suitable for foreigners beginning to read English. On the other hand, among the patients in hospitals for the insane are many professional men and others of wide culture. For all, books are needed to amuse, to instruct, to stimulate, to plant high ideals of personal and civic morality. Attractive make-up is important, especially to appeal to the indifferent.

The wise selection of books is one of the serious problems of every library, as the experienced librarian with access to bibliographies and book reviews and lists from other libraries will admit. It is not surprising, then, to find that these collections, many of which have been secured as gifts or bought from very limited funds by persons without book selection tools, are weak; on the contrary it is surprising that they are as satisfactory as they are.

In what spirit is the library service rendered? With genuine interest and a desire to please and help but without comprehension of the healing and invigorating power of great literature and the importance of fitting the book to the individual reader. And there is no vision of what the libraries might accomplish by implanting the reading habit and accustoming the readers to library methods and so preparing them, when liberated, to turn to books and libraries for pleasure and assistance.

The committee would have liked to recommend that the association use its influence to secure the appointment of a librarian for state institutions, with funds sufficient to build up useful and attractive collections. The war, however, made it inappropriate to urge new offices and new

expenditures. So the committee contented itself with recommending three definite, practical things:

That the Board of Administration be requested to have the bindery at Mansfield rebind books for the other institutions;

That an invitation be extended to each ward, as he leaves his institution, to use the public library of the town where he goes to live;

That the association offer to assist the present librarians of the institutions in the choice of new books.

The Ohio Library Association instructed its committee for the year 1918 to carry out these recommendations.

MARY RUDD COCHRAN.

A LIBRARY FOR AMERICANS IN LONDON

WHEN America came into the war, the managing director of the Dorland Advertising Agency in London, George W. Kettle, foresaw the convenience of a reading room and library where the American soldier or sailor in London could see copies of his home newspaper, or any other American paper in which he is interested. A library was accordingly started by the agency in its building, at 16 Regent street, S. W.—close to Piccadilly Circus, the heart of London. Before many weeks had passed, the agency had completed contracts to supply American newspapers and magazines to the American Army and Navy Units, the American Red Cross, and the American Y. M. C. A.

As this department is run entirely without any fee for the service it renders to American visitors, publishers of newspapers are invited to mail copies each week to make the library as comprehensive as possible. Every additional paper sent means happy hours for some American boy thousands of miles from his home.

When the *Tuscania* sank, and hundreds of American troops were temporarily accommodated at an Irish port, the librarian of the above reading room dispatched to the temporary camp large numbers of American magazines and newspapers to amuse and cheer the men.

A JUNIOR TRAINING CLASS—THE EXPERIENCE OF THE WASHINGTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

"Gentlemen," said the commandant at the opening of a military training camp, "we have just thirty days in which to take you and make soldiers of you. In the short time we have you here, we intend to put you thru all the training, from an artillery standpoint, that you would get in the regular three years course." In comparison with this program, our decision to conduct a one month's training course to fit for junior clerical positions in the Washington Public Library did not seem too difficult.

The necessity to fill the gaps made by the rush of the younger members of the staff to higher paid government positions was upon us and we could not draw upon library schools, or upon other libraries, which were equally handicapped, or hope to attract into long courses a sufficient number of students to meet the emergency. There was no alternative but to follow the example of the Army camps and resort to intensive training. At the time of writing we are completing the second one month course and we have found the experiment an interesting one.

Our first necessity was to define as accurately as possible the purposes of the training, and to protect ourselves from any misconceptions in regard to the standing of the students upon completion of the course. We were therefore more explicit in telling applicants that the course was a war measure only, that the instruction would be of a most limited nature designed to prepare them for the business end of library work, namely, that connected with the circulation of books or distinctly clerical detail, that the salaries would be limited to the two lowest, and that there would not be opportunities for promotion without further training. We felt, however, that the course had something to offer young people just leaving school who had had no business experience to qualify them for government positions and we thought it might commend itself to the parents of these young people as offering a safe and

protected environment and one affording certain educational advantages. If these students left after a reasonable period of service, the library would not have put as large an investment of time and thought into their training as it does with the students of the regular eight months' course. If, on the other hand, they found library work attractive and proved themselves adapted for it, they might be tempted to enter the longer course later. The shorter course would afford them and us a desirable period of probation.

Our first point of interest was to see whom we could attract into the library service at a time when relatively large salaries were to be had almost for the asking. Our first idea, based on the thought that the course was designed to recruit for junior clerical positions only, was that we would require only part of the high school course as educational qualification, but we later found that it would not be hard to maintain our ordinary educational standards and the personnel of the second class has been as high as we have ordinarily secured. Many members of that class were army women who wanted occupation when their husbands went abroad. Apparently, the library environment appealed more to husbands than to the anxious mothers of our imagination, for in the second class we had not a single application from high school students, altho posters announcing the course were exhibited in each of the three large high schools and the matter was taken up personally with the principals, the date of the course being arranged in connection with the mid-year graduation.

Our idea was to limit the range of instruction but to demand high standards for the work covered. We felt that each student should acquire a satisfactory library hand, both joined and disjoined, a certain facility with the typewriter so that lists and forms could be typed creditably in a reasonable time, that desk work, filing and other detail should be handled accurately, systematically, and expeditiously. Classification, how to use the catalog, covering the most important

forms of entries, with exercises in alphabetizing cards, some general book talks and accounts of the activities of the various departments by their chiefs, completed the ground covered.

The students proved responsive, intelligent, and most eager to learn. The opening up of a new world of interests to many of them was interesting to watch, and more than one said that whether they secured positions or not the month's experience would be invaluable to them.

The chief difficulties in carrying out the program of instruction were to secure enough practice in desk work without unduly taxing the circulation departments and to get additional typewriters for sufficient practice to ensure any degree of speed, since war work was consuming the entire output of the typewriter factories. More especially the lack of time resulted in a failure to acquire those essential things that come more by absorption than by actual instruction; the sense of the relation of one piece of work to another and to the whole, *esprit de corps* and a professional attitude. These things may come with experience. In the meantime the library suffers, especially when it becomes necessary to appoint too many meagerly trained workers in the same department. In order to follow up the preliminary instruction, heads of departments make monthly reports on each student for three months after appointment to enable the director to keep in touch with the work and spirit of the student and to correct such weaknesses as she can.

As there proved to be no vacancies for the members of the second class immediately at the end of their course, they will continue their instruction another month or pending appointment. Their further training will include such part of the senior class course as they are fitted for, supplemented by general book talks and fifteen hours weekly of practice work.

CLARA W. HERBERT,
Director, Training Class.

TWO NEW WELFARE LIBRARIES IN NEW YORK CITY

MORE and more are American communities coming to realize their community duty toward the well-being of the individual members of each body politic. In New York city are two organizations working for physical and social welfare, whose work is becoming increasingly important. Both have felt the need of libraries as an aid in the proper carrying out of their work, and both have organized special libraries within the past year, putting trained librarians in charge.

The American Red Cross Institute for Crippled and Disabled Men at 311 Fourth avenue, has a library which consists of books, pamphlets and magazine articles relating to the re-education and care of cripples. It was formed by Douglas C. McMurtrie and maintained by him until the fall of 1917 when he became director of the institute. At that time he transferred the books to the institute and Miss L. Lucile Davis was appointed librarian.

Before the war the literature on crippled children formed the bulk of the collection, but now that relating to disabled soldiers is the larger. Thus far it has been devoted to rehabilitation of the limb cripple but its scope is to be enlarged to include the blind, deaf and neurotic cases as well. The orthopedic side is also to be more strongly represented. Until recently it has been chiefly used by the research staff of the institute, but is open to all who are interested in this subject. It is indexed by author only, tho an analytical index is in course of preparation.

The National Organization for Public Health Nursing, at 156 Fifth avenue, is headed by Lillian D. Wald as honorary president, with Mary Beard as its active head. Its official magazine is the *Public Health Nurse Quarterly*, and it also issues a *Bulletin* eight times a year.

The library was started in the summer of 1917, and the books on hand were cataloged at that time, but no one was regularly in charge until March 1, when Frances R. Young was appointed librarian. The library is to consist of pamphlets, clippings,

books and periodicals on public health questions. The material is selected from the social welfare and public health points of view, rather than from the purely technical; it is to help the nurse to help others to help themselves. The public health nurse is constantly in touch with the following, on all of which the library has literature, usually in pamphlet form: Prevention of blindness, Cancer, Contagious diseases, Feeble-mindedness, Food conservation and dietetics, Health insurance (the need for it), Housing problem, Medical school inspection, School nursing, Mental hygiene, Obstetrics, Occupational hygiene, Pellagra, Infant welfare, Prenatal work, Sanitation, Social hygiene, Tuberculosis, Typhoid, Venereal diseases, Red Cross work, and Social conditions.

The public health nurse seeks to remedy family and community conditions thru her contact with individual cases of physical defect. The library was established to keep her in touch with the way other nurses have solved their problems. In rural communities particularly the public health nurse is often the social worker as well, all of which is a very roundabout way of saying that the nursing end of a public health nurse's work is the smallest end, no matter how large that may be.

The organization is endeavoring thru its magazine to get the nurses to send to the library for material, and is also sending out letters to members telling them of it. The pamphlets, etc., are to go out in packages, free of charge except for return postage; the borrower may have them for two weeks from the day they are received. Eventually the organization wants every state in the Union to take over this work and to have one or more libraries in every state where the nurse may borrow material, which will almost always be in pamphlet form. In this case the organization expects to discontinue sending out material from this library and to turn all requests for material over to the state from which it has come, insisting that the nurses use the libraries so designated in their own state.

The package library is only part of the work, for the library is used now as a bureau or clearing house for information

on public health literature. Every morning brings a call for literature on infant welfare for children's week in some small community. The inquirer usually wants quantities of literature to distribute free of charge to the people of her town, and is referred to the people who are prepared to handle such material in bulk.

Space is to be set aside in the magazine to be devoted to the library, and here will be listed the books, pamphlets and magazine articles of the month that will most interest the public health nurse.

THE NEW SERVICE BUREAU IN WASHINGTON

At the regular meeting of the District of Columbia Library Association in May, Dr. Arthur J. Klein of the Service Bureau, spoke to the association on "The Service Bureau, the librarian and the information game." Mr. Klein referred to his appeal at the March meeting of the association for the assistance of librarians in the work of listing and arranging information, and the splendid response to that appeal. He expressed his appreciation of the sacrifice entailed to many of the libraries in putting aside for the time some of their own lines of work in order to enable their assistants to help in the work at the Service Bureau.

The Service Bureau was created by executive order, Mar. 19, 1918, its purpose being to establish a place where information concerning all government activities, the personnel, location and function of all bureaus, offices, etc., could be found. Its aim is to give to the man coming to Washington to transact business with the government exact information as to the location of the person or office he desires to find, so that he shall not waste precious time in going from place to place, as has been too often the case heretofore. Three bureaus of information were already in existence when the Service Bureau was inaugurated; one at the Council of National Defense, another at the Food Administration, and a third in the Committee of Public Information, but none of these were well situated, nor did they have the funds to carry on the work nor the authority to require from

the various government departments the information necessary to make such a service of value. The Service Bureau was given the funds and the authority to ask for information, and has recently moved into a central position at 15th and G streets. Dr. Klein sketched the makeup of the Committee of Public Information to show that the logical place for the Service Bureau was under that committee. In mentioning the *Official Bulletin*, published by the committee, he announced that the Service Bureau was in the process of making an index for it, a fact that was appreciatively received.

One of the first tasks of the Service Bureau was, as Dr. Klein put it, to "sell the idea"; that is, to convince the various branches of the government that the bureau was going to render a distinct service and one which would be of importance to them. The bureau has a mailing service to answer the large number of inquiries that come to it thru the mail; a collection of informational books, directories and the like; and most important of all, a directory on cards. The latter is arranged under Department, Bureau, Office, etc., and subject, with a separate name list for personnel. The cards are arranged under guides of varying sizes and in two colors, so that the bureaus, divisions, etc., under a department stand out clearly. A system of call numbers has been devised, which shows at a glance the location of any office in the organization of a department. Catch word references are also used where an office is popularly known by some abbreviated form of title. There is also a visible index showing the organization of the various departments. This is merely a skeleton index.

In the first six days of its existence the Service Bureau was visited by over 1300 people. It is the dispenser of fleeting information; historical records are not within its scope; it looks to the libraries for such material and expects to refer to them inquiries which have to do with technical research questions and "historical information"—that is, anything over a month old. The bureau hopes to be of use to the libraries and Dr. Klein invited the members of the association to make use of it and to

call and see for themselves the work that the Service Bureau is undertaking to do.

VOCATIONAL LIBRARY BEGUN AT ALBANY

THE vocational placement department of the New York state employment bureau has installed a collection of books, largely from the State Traveling Library, which is to be the nucleus of a library on the trades for young people. The librarian of the Albany High School has been helpful with suggestions. Arrangements are under way for installing additional books of fiction thru the co-operation of the Pruyn Library, one of the city libraries.

The original purpose of such a library was to provide information about particular trades in order to stimulate interest and increase the efficiency of girls and boys in the trades. "In addition," writes Anna A. Boochever, the supervisor of the department, "we should welcome suggestive reading, written in simple language, and in a manner that would appeal to girls and boys between fourteen and eighteen years of age. We found such a limited bibliography of books dealing directly with trades that we have introduced biography of great men and women, books giving general advice to young people, and we are planning to add interesting books of fiction. This would be a tangible method of securing the confidence of boys and girls in our department and of bringing them in for frequent interviews.

"On Thursday evening of each week our offices are open for follow-up work. At such time applicants who have been referred to positions are invited to call after business hours, to report on their progress. Advice is given which would tend to advancement in position, and readjustments are made for better opportunities. For many applicants we have secured work after school and during vacations in order to encourage a continuation of their educational opportunities. During these consultations the boys and girls become most confidential, their plans and aspirations are crystallized. Therefore, the placing of the right book with the interested boy or girl may have the most far-reaching results."

NOTES AND REFLECTIONS ON
LIBRARY SALARIES

THE question of salaries is of never-failing interest and importance in the educational world. From the newly-organized library unions to the special committee on teachers' salaries in the N. E. A., there is everywhere agitation and discussion of ways and means by which the librarian and the teacher alike can secure sufficient increase in wages to meet the rapidly rising cost of living. Thousands of teachers have gone into other lines of work, and librarians likewise—as shown by the letter from the Association of American Library Schools in last month's JOURNAL—have been leaving the libraries in such large numbers as to affect seriously the work of the institutions.

From Pratt Institute Miss Rathbone, who has made a careful study of the situation, writes:

"As the year closes, two factors stand out clearly as showing the influence of the war—one an increased demand for our graduates at distinctly better salaries than hitherto, and the other a diminished number of applications for the class of 1919. The former is caused by the need of skilled workers in all departments of the government; the reason for the other is twofold: on the one hand the drafting into war work of girls graduating from school and college, on the other the hesitation of untrained assistants, of whom we have many in each class, to give up an assured position in times of uncertainty. This is especially true because in many cases brothers who have helped with the family support have been drafted. But I feel very strongly that girls need professional training now as never before. Those who go into temporary, unskilled work will find themselves with no economic basis when the war is over, and the untrained worker may find her burdens heavier than ever a year hence, while her productivity will have increased very little if at all. So that this coming year of all others is the time, it seems to me, when the library schools should be filled to capacity that they may help to meet the professional demands of the present and may help women to prepare themselves for an uncertain future."

The Army Ordnance Department of the War Department has announced its policy of equal pay for equal work done by women filling the places of men in war industries, and this policy, if adhered to, will undoubtedly attract increasingly large numbers of women from the professions to munitions and similar establishments.

The board of trustees of the Tacoma Public Library has transmitted to the City Council, with its full approval, a petition from the library staff asking that library employes be given equal consideration with other city employes in the matter of salary increases thruout the city, which is now being considered by the City Council.

In Hibbing, Minn., the library board, early in June, granted an increase of 10 per cent in salaries to the librarians and other employes. This affects all not given raises at the preceding meeting of the board.

In Des Moines, Iowa, a scheme of library service was adopted April 1 which provided for substantial increases in salaries for a large number of the staff, amounting to about \$1500 per year.

FRANCE STARTS WAR LIBRARY
AND MUSEUM

AN item in the *Nation* for June 15 says that the French government has established in Paris a library and museum in which will be collected all the material needed by the historians of the present war. The authorities hope to collect in this country all the information relating to the activities of the United States, whether governmental or private, since the beginning of the conflict in 1914, and especially everything that relates to the part taken by the United States in the war itself since the declaration of war in 1917. The history of public opinion during these eventful years is almost as important as the narrative of military and governmental activity. As funds are very limited, the French government will appreciate the contribution of documents and periodicals bearing on this subject. All material may be sent to the Bibliothèque-Musée de la Guerre, care of Professor Adolphe Cohn, Columbia University, New York city.

WOMAN'S TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT IN PORTLAND (ORE.) LIBRARY

"EVERY man is changing his business these days," remarked a man who was himself transferring his interest in lumbering to ship construction.

That women are also finding new uses for their training or former equipment has become a proverb. One housewife who lives in a city has transformed a space in her pantry formerly devoted to flower arrangement, into what she calls her "dairy," for the purchase of a cow has made possible cheese and buttermilk—processes never dreamed of in town in our days of careless wasteful living a few months ago.

A woman's technical department just created at the Portland Public Library is an endeavor to keep pace with the new special training required by women.

For the women intending to fill office positions vacated by men, there are late books on efficiency, advertising, the psychology of salesmanship, secretarial work, accounting, shorthand and typewriting methods, and works on vocations.

The new "farmers" will find works on intensive farming, farm engineering, rural economics, plant husbandry, farm business arithmetic, dry farming and irrigation, silos, spraying, pruning manuals, fertilizers, forage crops, farmer's veterinary information, as well as sanitation in all its aspects, truck-growing, marketing, poultry raising and dairy technology.

Nursing and first aid books, food adulteration, bacteria, also scientific feeding of the family, with recipes for the new methods in cooking and conservation of wheat, meat and sugar, are found in this technical room.

The practice of economy in dress to-day gives impulse to books like "Every woman her own dressmaker," "Practical home millinery," and the monthly magazines of fashion, which are kept in this department.

Two blue-capped khaki-clad women in "feminalls" carrying the outfit of the professional window-cleaner, call to mind the books on laundering, hotel housekeeping, and apartment house service, also stored in the woman's technical department.

DR. LICHTENSTEIN TO LEAVE NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

Dr. Walter Lichtenstein, who has been librarian at Northwestern University since 1908, has been retired from his position by action of the board of trustees. Dr. Lichtenstein will be granted a year's leave of absence on half pay, beginning Sept. 1.

The reason offered by the trustees is that the university must make all possible economies during the coming year, and since it was recalled that the library had been successfully carried on during his trip to South America in 1914-15, it was felt that a similar arrangement of administration might be effected at this time.

In the first letter sent by Acting-President Holgate to Dr. Lichtenstein in April, it was proposed to discontinue his salary after Aug. 31. This summary action was protested by Dr. Lichtenstein, on the ground that in 1911 he had been given the rank and title of full professor, which according to the understanding at Northwestern and the rules of the Association of American University Professors meant that his position was permanent and that he should not be removed without cause. During the ten years that Dr. Lichtenstein has been at Northwestern the library has become one of the better university libraries.

It has been hinted in certain Chicago papers that Dr. Lichtenstein's removal had something to do with patriotism. Tho born in Germany, he was brought to this country when but two years of age, and his father became a naturalized citizen in 1893. His own citizenship has always been recognized by the American government, which has issued to him the usual American passports for all his travels. In 1914, when in South America, Dr. Lichtenstein aided, very indirectly, a German carrying mail from Buenos Aires to Genoa. On his return to this country in 1915 he reported the incident to his trustees, and the university counsel went to Washington and interviewed the officials of the State Department. His report to the trustees was that while the action, at worst, may have been foolish, it had in no way violated the laws of this country, and involved no moral question of any kind.

"YOUR HOME"—THE JOHNSON CITY LIBRARY

WHAT would some of the towns which are longing for a public library, think of having one of 6500 volumes, housed in a most attractive building, with artistic decorations, handsome hangings, rugs and furniture, great fire-places, comfortable living and sun rooms for reading, a children's room dear to the heart of every child, one of the best collections of pictures in this section of the state on the walls, a fully equipped kitchen and dining room, with everything for use from tin ware to exquisite silver, linen and china, and club rooms for the use of community groups! Would not these longing towns say, had they such a library, "Truly we have a home." This is what Johnson City possesses and this is what the people say, and therefore, the library has been named "Your Home."

"Your Home," the gift of big-hearted and big-minded men of Johnson City, is first and foremost a library, having an unusually fine selection of readable and workable books. In March, 1917, when the library was first opened, there were 2300 books on the shelves. Now at the end of one year there are over 5800 books, and in that time 76,820 books have been circulated. Of this number 21,966 were non-fiction; and the circulation averages 10 books for every person in the town of 8000 persons, or 18 books for each of the 4100 borrowers registered.

The library is splendidly located as a community center. It is surrounded by a large section of the largest shoe manufacturing center in the world, by thriving churches, homes, and the public playgrounds for young and old. This fact, coupled with the attractiveness of the library, the privileges extended, and the spontaneous and helpful co-operation of the townspeople, has made the institution a success in the first year of its existence.

The library was given without a penny of expense to the townspeople, with no strings attached for its upkeep, with no fines charged for books—in fact with only one condition: that the payment of money must not enter into the question in relation of its use by the public. The rule works both

ways. The library charges nothing for the use of the building or any of its equipment, and on the other hand admission or other charge may not be made by any community group. In the 315 working days of the library, in the last year, 410 groups, with a total attendance of 8000, used the library. The interests represented covered a wide range: Red Cross workers, literary societies, men's clubs, Boy Scouts, university alumnae, study clubs and purely recreational groups.

The work with the children has been made especially prominent, first in the room provided for them. Seldom will one find a more attractive place from the viewpoint of a critic or of a child. With its sage green walls, the geranium cretonne curtains, the comfortable fumed oak and willow furniture, the children feel that it is a place which belongs, without question, to them. They love the finely colored prints, such as Murillo's "The melon eaters," MacWhirter's "June in the Austrian Tyrol," and Millais's "Boyhood of Sir Walter Raleigh." All these things, added to the freedom granted the children, create in them a feeling of responsibility, which is shown in the care given to the furnishings and equipment, and the good use of the books in general. Of the 76,820 books circulated from March, 1917, to March, 1918, 32,693 were juvenile.

Here is what the mother of one of the children said, after she had followed the advice of her daughter and formed the library habit: "Until I went to the library I never knew how to make graham bread and I never could bake a good pie. I wasted what seems now an appalling amount of food. The library taught me new and practical methods. It showed me that home economics is a real science."

A child is permitted to take out one book of fiction and one book of non-fiction at a time. With adults more latitude is granted. They are permitted to borrow two books of fiction and as many volumes of non-fiction as they choose at one time.

Library work among the women is growing by leaps and bounds. Particularly the foreign born and foreign speaking women are developing interest. The volumes most

popular are related to home economics and to politics.

The foreign books most in demand are Polish, Slavic or Lithuanian, of which there are now 308. From the time the foreign-speaking women began coming to the library, the supply has been short of the demand. The most avid readers are the women who do not know more than a half dozen words in English.

Besides the knitting clubs which meet regularly to work for the soldiers, 3000 books and magazines have been shipped thru the library to the boys at the front.

Other educational work includes the distribution thru books of thousands of pamphlets on gardening, canning, food conservation and economy.

A little later classes in stenography and other business subjects may be started. And eventually it is possible that there will be cobbling classes and other instruction in trades.

"Your Home" was formerly a dwelling house and has been entirely remodeled to fit the purposes of the library. The original cost of remodeling, equipment and all expenses of organizing and furnishing of the library was \$25,000. This included the 2500 books with which the library opened. Since that time, because of the demand, more have been added until it now has 6500 books. It is estimated that the running expenses, yearly, will average \$9000 or \$10,000. There is no endowment fund, the expenses being met by the donors, the members of the Endicott, Johnson Company. Chief among these in interest, as well as in financial support, is H. L. Johnson, from whose ideas the library was developed. Equally hearty support is given by George F. Johnson.

HAZEL E. KILIAN.

THE CLASSIFICATION OF READERS

Readers who read through,
Readers who read at,
Readers who read in,
Readers who read round about,
And the well-beloved readers who read between the lines.

—From "The gentle reader," by S. M. CROTHERS.

PUBLICATIONS ON FOOD IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES

THIS list of bulletins and leaflets on the conservation and preparation of food, printed in one or more foreign languages, was sent out by the library publicity committee of the U. S. Food Administration for Illinois, as its Library Letter no. 11. The problem of food conservation is especially complicated in communities where there is a large foreign-born population, and knowledge of English among adults is too slight to enable them to read even the daily newspapers.

Librarians who are conscientiously trying to look after the needs of their foreign-born population will welcome the following list of publications in foreign languages on the subject of food:

Agricultural Department of the Chicago Hebrew Institute, 1258 Taylor Street, Chicago, Ill.

The Food Conservation Bulletin:

1. The impending crisis
2. Home canning of vegetables and fruits
3. Food economy in war time
4. Applying the wisdom of the ant (use of fruits and vegetables)

Published partly in *English* and partly in *Yiddish*.

Bristol County Agricultural School, Segreget, Mass.

Bulletin on canning and preserving of fruits and vegetables.

Published in *Arabic* (Syrian), *French*, *Italian*, and *Portuguese*.

Hampden County Improvement League, Springfield, Mass.

Bulletin 24—"Cold pack method of canning."

Published in *Polish*.

Miss Margaret Justin, Home Demonstration Leader, U. P., Extension Division, Michigan Agricultural College, Court House, Marquette, Mich.

Bulletin on "Food."

In *Finnish*. In preparation.

Massachusetts Agricultural College, Agricultural Extension Service, Amherst, Mass.

Extension circular on canning of fruits and vegetables.

Published in *French*, *Italian*, *Lithuanian*, and *Polish*.

Massachusetts Board of Food Administration, State House, Boston, Mass.

United States Food Leaflets:

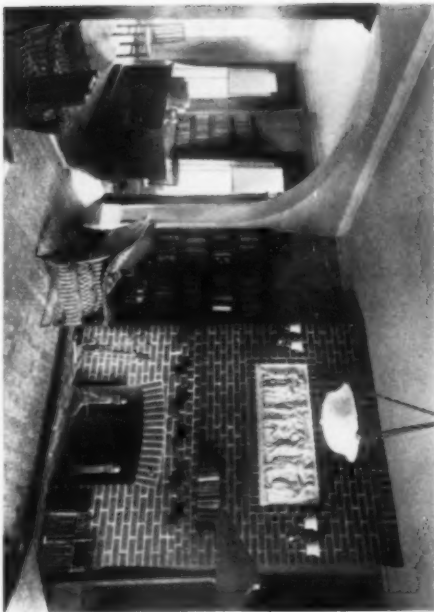
1. Start the day right
2. Do you know corn meal?
3. Whole dinner in one dish
4. Choose your food wisely



THE DWELLING HOUSE REMODELLED AS "YOUR HOME"



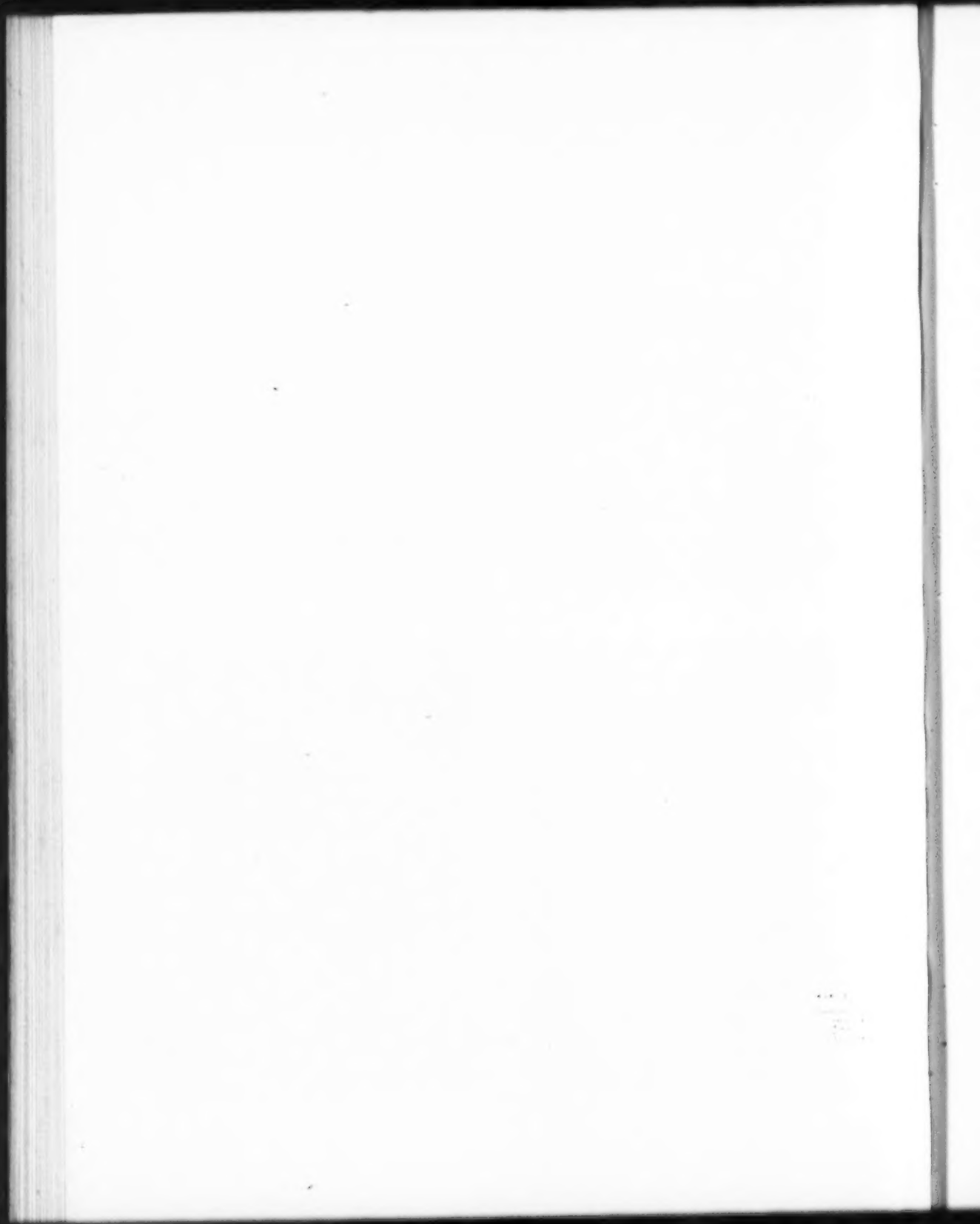
A BUSY MOMENT IN THE CHILDREN'S ROOM



THE LIVING AND READING ROOM
"YOUR HOME" IS THE PUBLIC LIBRARY AT JOHNSON CITY, N. Y.



THE SUN ROOM IS A READING ROOM, TOO



5. Make a little meat go a long way
6. Do you know oatmeal?
7. Food for your children
8. Instead of meat

Translated and published in *Armenian, Finnish, French, Greek, Italian, Lithuanian, Polish, Portuguese, Swedish, Syrian, and Yiddish.*

New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Durham, N. H.

Lessons for the preparation of foods for the present emergency:

2. War bread (Circular 23)
3. Corn meal and other corn products (Circular 24)
4. Means of saving meat (Circular 25)
5. Milk and its products (Circular 27)
6. What to eat in war time (Circular 30)

A series of lessons published in *French, Greek, and Polish.*

New Jersey Department of Agriculture, Trenton, N. J.

Leaflets written by M. Anna Hauser, State Home Demonstration Leader:

1. Good food at little cost; whole grain hominy and corn meal dishes.
2. Save vegetables and fruits for winter; home canning instructions.

Published in *Hungarian, Italian, Polish, and Yiddish.*

United States Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C. H. H. Wheaton, Chief, Division of Immigrant Education.

Food conservation series of "America's war lessons."

Published for purpose of teaching foreigners English. These lessons are now being translated into several foreign languages.

United States Food Administration, Washington, D. C.

Home information card.

Published in *French, Italian, and Polish.*

Food posters.

Published with legends in *Italian, Lithuanian, Polish, and Yiddish.*

DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION OF AGRICULTURE

A DETAILED classification of agriculture now printing will be sent to all libraries of agricultural colleges or experiment stations on the printed lists of the United States Department of Agriculture and, on request, to other agricultural librarians having enough interest to test or examine the scheme critically and send the editor notes of faults or suggestions for improvement. This classification is for incorporation in the 10th edition of the Decimal Classification by Melvil Dewey, to be published next winter. Address Forest Press, Lake Placid Club, N. Y.

AN EXCHANGE OF PRACTICAL INFORMATION

THE District of Columbia Library Association is devoting a part of each regular meeting to an exchange of information which has proved of practical value to the members. Questions are sent to the secretary, who sends them out to members with the notice of the meeting, so that members come prepared to contribute replies. The questions submitted have been very practical, and the information secured thru this interchange of experience has been of such very definite value that it seems a pity more local clubs do not make the same plan a feature of their meetings.

At the May meeting, for example, the president read the following questions which had been submitted in advance. The account is quoted from a report of the meeting sent in by Miss Atwood, the secretary of the association:

"1. *Where can be secured a list of associations of employers?*

"Mr. Meyer reported that at the Library of Congress they used 'Convention dates,' successor to Russell's 'Convention dates' but did not find it very satisfactory; Mr. Houghton recommended U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Publ. no. 61, Misc. Ser. 'Commercial organization of the United States,' revised July 1, 1917. In using this one has to do some searching for information as the arrangement is by location, but Mr. Houghton kindly gave the pages on which he found the desired information as follows: p. 27, 30, 33, 35, 47, 52, 54, 65, 67, 68, 74, 82, 85, 86, 90, 92, 100, 115.

"2. *What libraries in the city are currently indexing trade and other journals?*

"Miss Cross reported that the Library of the Department of Commerce is indexing about 3000 journals. This index is on cards.

"Miss Stone drew attention to the fact that the Bureau of Railway Economics made a practice of indexing all the more important articles dealing with the subject of railways.

"3. *Is there any place in the city where the various questionnaires sent out by the government are collected?*

"Joint Board on Minerals and Deriva-

tives located at the Geological Survey collects those on its own subject but gets many others also. The questionnaire sent out by the Census gives much information as to the questionnaires previously sent out by other government agencies.

"4. Has this Association designated a depository of the bibliographies compiled by the various libraries in Washington?"

"Nothing has been done in regard to this matter by the association. Mr. Meyer, speaking as chief of the division of bibliography of the Library of Congress, urged the necessity for collecting such bibliographical material, and suggested the division of bibliography as the logical depository. He said that there was a feeling that after this war the United States would be looked to more and more for research work in all lines and that we should be preparing for the demands that were sure to be made upon us. The Library of Congress should be the clearing house for all information as to what scientific or other investigations are being undertaken and as to what bibliographical material has already been compiled on various subjects.

"5. Which two press clipping bureaus cover the broadest field and give generally the best service?"

"To this question several people murmured 'none,' but Mr. Houghton reported having received fairly satisfactory service from Henry Romeike and the Luce Press Clipping Bureau."

SCHOOL LIBRARY MOVEMENT IN NEW ENGLAND

A MEETING of teachers, librarians, and others interested in school libraries was held at Simmons College, Boston, on May 18. Addresses were made by Mary E. Hall, of the Girls' High School of Brooklyn, Clarence D. Kingsley, agent for Massachusetts high schools, Ernest L. Collins, head master of the Quincy High School, Martha G. Pritchard, librarian of the Bridgewater Normal School, and Herbert S. Weaver, head master of the School of Practical Arts, Boston.

A constitution was adopted and the following were elected officers of the New England Association of School Librarians

for the year 1918-19: President, Martha C. Pritchard, librarian of State Normal School, Bridgewater, Mass.; vice-presidents, Iva M. Young, librarian of the High School, Manchester, N. H., and Mary H. Davis, librarian of the High School, Brookline, Mass.; secretary-treasurer, Anna L. Bates, librarian of the High School, Quincy, Mass.; advisory board, Samuel Thurber, of the Newton Technical High School, Newtonville, Mass., Alfred M. Hitchcock, of the High School of Hartford, Hartford, Conn., and Alice M. Jordan, supervisor of children's work, Public Library, Boston, Mass.

New England schools are urged to send names of principal or faculty member to the secretary at 72 Willow St., Wollaston, Mass., that they may receive notices of future meetings of the association.

ANNA L. BATES, Secretary.

PHILIPPINE GRADUATES TO STUDY LIBRARY SCIENCE

AN act (No. 2746) has been passed by the fourth Philippine legislature, in its second session, authorizing the Secretary of Justice to grant scholarships to graduates of the College of Liberal Arts of the University of the Philippines to specialize in the United States in bibliography and library science.

The text is as follows:

SECTION 1. The Secretary of Justice is authorized to appoint every two years, upon the recommendation of the Board of Regents of the University of the Philippines, not more than five students who shall have successfully completed the course of library science in the College of Liberal Arts, to complete their studies in said science and in bibliographic science in a university of the United States designated by said Secretary of Justice.

SEC. 2. The sum of twelve thousand pesos is hereby appropriated, out of any funds in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to carry out the purposes of this Act during the year nineteen hundred and eighteen.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its approval.

The act was approved Feb. 18, 1918, and it is hoped that five students may be sent to this country to begin work in September.

DR. HILL REPORTS ON HIS TRIP
THRU SOUTHERN CAMPS

TRAVELING as a representative of the American Library Association War Service Committee, Dr. Frank P. Hill of Brooklyn, visited the southeastern group of camps and cantonments in April and May for the purpose of noting the library work being done in this field, and to see what, if any, extension of the work was possible. The trip included the following ten camps: Greene, at Charlotte, N. C.; Jackson, Columbia, S. C.; Hancock, Augusta, Ga.; Wheeler, Macon, Ga.; Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla.; Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.; Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala.; McClellan, Anniston, Ala.; Gordon, Atlanta, Ga.; and Sevier, Greenville, S. C. In addition he visited the six cities of Charleston, S. C., Savannah, Ga., New Orleans, La., Pensacola, Fla., and Mobile, Ala., also Paris Island, S. C. where libraries are, or are about to be, installed.

A general report of this trip submitted by Dr. Hill to the committee contains much interesting material, and from it numerous extracts are made.

"My general impressions of camp life and surroundings coincide with those gained by Chairman Wyer on a similar trip to the southwestern group," writes Dr. Hill. "The appreciation of our work as expressed by officers and men was most gratifying even if due, in a measure, to the fact that they have never had anything like it. From the library standpoint, however, there is much yet to be done before we can say that we have reached the point of really efficient service.

"At the time of my visit whole divisions were leaving camps, which meant a busy time and change of commanding officer. Whenever this was the case I merely left my card at Headquarters instead of seeing the general in person. I made a point, however, of making an early call upon the local Fosdick representative who had his office in town and who was the best posted man of all, knowing everybody and where anybody could be found. I also visited the Public Library—where there was one—and invariably found the librarian aiding the camp librarian in every possible way.

"I had personal interviews with the Y. M. C. A. educational and camp secretaries as well as with every representative of the Knights of Columbus, Jewish Welfare and Christian Science organization; and at several camps, as at Greene, Hancock and Johnston—in fact, all but one—met them informally at mess or at a regular meeting. The meetings of representatives of the different welfare organizations, held at regular intervals, are of the greatest benefit to all concerned. At every camp was found the most wonderful spirit of co-operation and comradeship. Everyone was trying to help someone else rather than trying to get all he could for his own organization.

"The cities mentioned in this report were visited at the request of the General Director. A full report was made to him immediately after an inspection of the Charleston district with a recommendation that an organizer be sent there for a long period, a building erected and books purchased at once for the large contingent of army and navy men now or soon to be in this neighborhood. This is one of our golden opportunities. A somewhat similar opening was found at Pensacola. Paris Island is almost as good from a library point of view, for here we have the effective assistance of the commanding officer, who will see that we are provided with a new building and librarian without expense to the fund. Savannah is well cared for by the local librarian. At Mobile the library work is in charge of A. G. Clinger, representative of the Fosdick Commission, who is giving it every possible attention. Unfortunately the local library—subscription—is about to go out of existence so no help can be expected from that quarter.

BUILDINGS

"Without exception the library building is better in architecture, in construction, and in conveniences than the building of any other welfare organization, but the more recently constructed Y. M. C. A. and K. of C. buildings are a great improvement over those of an earlier date. The newest type of Y building has a separate room at the side or end for officers, the desirability of which is still a matter of opinion

among the Y. M. C. A. secretaries. Four librarians have experimented with alcoves reserved for officers without as yet scoring any marked success. Two have already given them up, a third is about to do so, while the fourth thinks they serve a good purpose. By tactful treatment of all readers camp librarians have in several instances overcome much of the prejudice which existed; and at Camp Johnston officers and men use the library with the same freedom as they do a city library.

"In every case I found the buildings in apple-pie order, not due to the anticipated visit of your representative, who was usually two or three days ahead of schedule, but just naturally because they were in charge of men who had had some library training.

"All buildings are well screened. Some have awnings and those which have not ought to have them. Covered porches would add to the appearance of the buildings, and are very desirable in the South. At some camps plants, flowers, pictures and curtains are effectively used, and add to the attractiveness of the interior and the pleasure of visitors. Anything we can do to add to the comfort and enjoyment of the men should be provided if the expense is within reason.

"Cheap tables, chairs, shelving and delivery desks are a poor investment as it has been found necessary to have the same reinforced at every building where such purchases have been made. The top of one desk made of ten-inch boards showed openings of one-half inch between boards, caused by shrinkage. . . .

"If we have made a mistake it is in erecting buildings too small and of too cheap construction. It will be recalled that when a member of the Carnegie Corporation asked what would become of the buildings after the war he was told, at the conference in New York, that, as many of the camps were in the South, near cities or towns without libraries, the buildings could be so constructed as to be moved to the nearby city. This disposal of the buildings appealed to the Carnegie representatives. The buildings at the National Guard camps will not stand the strain of such removal.

MANNING THE CAMP LIBRARIES

"The best work has been done at libraries where men of experience are at the head and where continuous service has been possible. Good examples are Camps Greene, Jackson, Johnston and Gordon. . . . Too much stress cannot be laid on continuity of service. Three months is the shortest term for effective results and six months is better. Emphasis too must be laid on the need for experienced men as chief librarians. One man has put it exceedingly well. He says: 'We want men who will live on the job and make it big, men who will be in it heart, soul and brain. We can find such men, we must find them, if we are to do this work. It is not a case in my mind whether the chief can spare an assistant. It seems to me it is up to the association to go out and get these men, and it's up to every chief to spare his men and for the chief to go himself.'

"The Y. M. C. A. and Knights of Columbus have likewise suffered from lack of continuity of service, but where, in their cases, the men are shifted from camp to camp and are replaced by men acquainted with the work, our men go back to their libraries and are succeeded by men of little or no camp experience.

"The experienced man would be valuable for the following reasons: 1. Being an older man he would have greater trust placed in him, and could better approach the commanding officers. 2. He would have better control over the assistants. 3. He would have a broader knowledge of books and the needs of readers.

"The camp librarian has greater responsibilities than rest upon the shoulders of the representative of any other welfare organization. Each organization, in a measure, is concerned in its own affairs, while the camp librarian not only looks after his own library but also must see that all the welfare organizations with their many ramifications are supplied with enough books, both old and new, to meet their needs. Where a Y. M. C. A. camp secretary has charge of say ten or twelve huts, with seven to ten under-secretaries, the camp librarian must keep in mind not only these ten or twelve huts, but the huts

of all other organizations, not to mention headquarters of one kind or another, base hospitals and barracks, where books are in constant demand.

"The Y. M. C. A. has reached the point where men who cannot afford to give their services are paid such salaries as will make up any deficiency. This is as it should be. At one camp the educational secretary and the camp secretary each is paid at the rate of \$4000-\$6000 per annum. If necessary we should do equally well. We cannot expect libraries which have already given men, women and money to continue to do so indefinitely. . . . As librarians we have long preached the gospel of higher salaries, and now that we have the opportunity of showing what ought to be done we should not set the bad example of paying too low salaries to camp librarians. It is the consensus of opinion that assistants are adequately paid.

"At every camp the library was undermanned, and in very few camps was any attempt made to keep to a work schedule. The staff of a camp library is the hardest worked lot of people I know anything about. Up at six o'clock, they 'keep at it' until ten to ten-thirty at night. It is an all day job with no Sunday, evening or holiday off. We who have a comfortable sort of life in our own libraries would think this a hardship. Not so with the camp library staff. Every member is out to do his share, enthusiastically, loyally and gloriously. But such a life may lead to a nervous breakdown and can be prevented only by providing a staff large enough to do all the work expected of it.

"Three to five additional assistants could be used to advantage in every camp I visited, and until such provision is made very little supervision of branches can be done and no extension of the work should be expected. At some of the camps the wives of officers and women from the town volunteer their service, and without such help books would still be waiting to be made ready for use.

"The ideal staff—to be increased according to demands—would consist of one trained librarian, two or three women assistants and two or three exempted men or men over draft age.

"Enlisted men are, in some cases, detailed for library duty but the number cannot always be depended upon nor is the work satisfactory. It goes against the grain of a commanding officer to make such assignment for, as one of them well said: 'These men are deprived of the advantage of that training for which they are sent to camp.' It is also contrary to the unanimous vote of the War Service Committee. With few exceptions, such for instance as drafted men who, on account of some physical defect, such as flat feet (found after entrance to camp) or as at Camp Johnston (which is a school camp) where men are assigned to library duty as a part of the routine, enlisted men ought not be employed in the library.

"A schedule might be made which would require each assistant to take a day and three evenings off each week. Only by some such forced schedule can the staff keep up to its maximum of health and efficiency.

WOMEN ON THE CAMP LIBRARY STAFF

"Ever since the War Service Committee was organized I have felt that women, being in a large majority in the American Library Association, should be called into intimate relations with the work, both at Headquarters and in camp, and I still feel just as strongly about it. From the beginning I have realized that there were many obstacles in the way of women serving as chief librarians at the camps, and I come back from my trip strongly fortified in that opinion. Here are some of them: 1. Objection on the part of commanding officer; 2. Difficulty of establishing relations with camp headquarters; 3. The fact that it is a camp of men; 4. Inaccessibility of the camp library; 5. Necessity for leaving the grounds by 7 p. m. But they can be a large part of the staff at nearly every library, and at many of the camps women are employed both as volunteers and as paid members of the regular staff.

"Camps are located six to twelve miles from towns and to reach them one has to make use of most uncomfortable jitney service. . . . Women would not find it altogether pleasant to work in such camps, but the best evidence on this score would come from the women now serving in the

libraries. If they are willing to put up with the discomforts and inconveniences we ought to accept their services and place them in every camp as assistant librarians. Give them every possible opportunity to aid in this noble work. To them quite as much as to the men is due the success of the money campaign and they should be given an equal share in the conduct of the work.

GIFT BOOKS AND PURCHASED BOOKS

"A few weeks ago librarians were calling for more books; to-day the cry is 'Hold, enough!' Gift books by the thousands have been pouring into the camps with the evident purpose of swamping the libraries, as was stated to me by one high in authority.

"The indiscriminate sending of gift books from city libraries, without proper sorting and without knowing what is actually wanted at any particular camp, is already having a bad effect. Books are being sent before being properly sorted (thus incurring additional freight charges) and without any sort of labels on them, or if labelled, with labels on the bad as well as the good books. Almost without exception camp librarians report unnecessary duplication, and they also complain of the character of books sent from certain sections of the country (of a consignment from one of the important libraries of the country 70 per cent had to be thrown out). . . . Our professional reputation is not increased when books poor in character, printed from worn out type on cheap paper, are seen at the branches in the camps.

"Probably the greatest need is for purchased books for use at the main library and the branches; and requests are frequent for current books, particularly new fiction. The demand from librarians and camp secretaries for new books at all the huts seems to be reasonable and warranted. . . .

"The poor selection and unnecessary duplication of books sent to the camps shows quite clearly the desirability of distributing centers—such as New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, Los Angeles, San Francisco, and probably eight or ten other places—for collecting, sorting, selecting and distributing books

sent in by nearby libraries. Such centers would tend to centralize this important phase of the work, and avoid complaints of camp librarians. A department like this would cost more than the inspectors which it is proposed to put on the road, but would be of inestimable value to Headquarters, to camp librarians and to the American Library Association itself. I wish it might receive serious consideration.

"Everyone in camp agreed that the scheme of classification sent out by Headquarters was excellent, but some librarians expressed the hope that they would not be obliged to reclassify the books if they were satisfied with the present arrangement. . . .

PUBLICITY

"It would lead to greater clearness if the full name 'American Library Association' were used everywhere—on buildings, on auto trucks, at street corners and in all huts where books are on deposit. We should make more evident the fact that the American Library Association is supplying books to all other organizations, to soldiers leaving camps and to those on the other side. The Y. M. C. A. often gets credit for what really belongs to our organization. At present the name 'American Library Association' means nothing to the soldiers. Not one man in a hundred knows that the Library Association is supplying books, and a still smaller percentage know that the large fund of \$1,750,000 was given to the American Library Association to provide books to American soldiers and sailors everywhere.

"The letters 'A. L. A.' stand for but one thing down South—Alabama. All camp librarians state that the use of the letters causes trouble, confusion and sometimes embarrassment. The men often think the library is for Alabamians only, and one man from Mississippi said that he wished his state would put up a library building for the men. The suggestion has been made that for camp library work the association use the letters 'W. S. L.' or 'L. W. S.' Whether or no a change is adopted the name on the book label and the name on the committee stationery should be the same. Now one is 'War Service Library' and the other is 'Library War Service.'

"It would serve a useful purpose if signs

were placed at prominent street corners in camp indicating the location of the library. Signs might also be placed over the shelves at the different branches indicating that that was a branch of the main library; and a conspicuous notice placed in each branch stating that books not at the particular branch could be obtained from the main library by application at the branch. Camp secretaries were quite willing to agree to such publicity. Offers were made by the managers of the local and camp theaters to show slides advertising the libraries. This certainly would be a good means of publicity as so many soldiers go to the movies. . . .

"Not much extension work can be done until a larger staff is provided at each library, but the possibilities are as broad as the camp. A system of traveling libraries established in each camp would advertise the fact that the American Library Association is doing its utmost to supply reading matter to every man in every part of every camp."

SUGGESTED CHANGES AT HEADQUARTERS

Dr. Hill goes with considerable detail into suggested changes at Headquarters which have grown out of his observations on this trip. Continuity of service here is even more essential than in the camps, and considering the large number of women competent to hold executive positions who are members of the A. L. A., he urges that every position at Headquarters be filled by those who can continue service without lapse during the war.

CONCLUSION

In closing his report Dr. Hill writes: "I cannot think of any better way to arouse enthusiasm and gain support to our work than to call a conference of fifty or sixty men and women, before the Saratoga meeting, and lay before it the need of help at the camp libraries. It is reasonable to suppose that there would be a generous response to an appeal made by those conversant with camp library service. Such a gathering, when convinced of the righteousness of our cause, would prove an able ally at the general conference where strong efforts will probably be made to secure additional workers. If such a conference is

called it should be at the expense of the Fund and not of the library or individual.

"We must not be content to stand still; we must go forward and spread out. Soon we ought to consider opening branches at the camps under the auspices of the American Library Association and in charge of our own representatives. We are in this work to the finish and everyone must turn to and lend a hand. We have raised the first \$1,000,000, established the libraries and placed them on a good basis. Already plans are being laid for another money campaign; and when the time comes to put thru this campaign we must be ready to show *what has been done*, not *what we are going to do*, if we hope to meet with that success which should be ours."

LIBRARY EMPLOYES UNION MEETS IN NEW YORK

THE Library Employees Union of New York city held a public meeting Friday evening, May 31, in the rooms of the Women's Trade Union at 7 East 15th street.

Civil service, increases in salary, and efficiency ratings were the subjects for discussion. The speakers were Mrs. Olive F. Shepherd, president of the American Alliance of Civil Service Women, who gave some insight into the workings of civil service; Jane Orcott, organizer of the Bookkeepers' and Stenographers' Union, who spoke on the need for unified organized work for protection of mutual interest; and Solomon Hecht, editor of the *Civil Service Chronicle*, who gave interesting figures on the purchasing power of present day salaries as compared with earlier years.

At the business meeting of the union held on May 17 a resolution was unanimously adopted endorsing the resolution presented to the Board of Aldermen a few days earlier, that all employees paid entirely out of the city treasury receive increases as follows: An additional 20 per cent for all employees receiving \$1000 or less per annum, and 10 per cent for those receiving \$1000 or any sum up to \$2000. This resolution has been referred to the committee on finance.

The union also adopted, at this earlier

meeting, a resolution urging the appointment of a woman to fill the present vacancy on the board of trustees of the New York Public Library.

ALLIED WAR EXPOSITION

THE Allied War Exposition conducted by the Committee on Public Information opens on July 7 in San Francisco for a two weeks' stay. From there it will go to the principal cities of the country, including Los Angeles, Kansas City, Chicago, Cleveland, New York and Boston. It will be without doubt the most stupendous display of war activities ever staged. The allied governments of England, France, Italy, Serbia and Belgium are participating. Among the numerous exhibits will be weapons and utensils of modern warfare, varying from a barbed wire clipper to a trench mortar; 4000 patriotic posters from all countries at war; four carloads of British trophies; a shipbuilding exhibit; a Zeppelin wreckage. Some of the spectacular and special events will be a sightseeing tour of trenches, dugouts, shelters, and pill boxes; modern Paul Revere's ride by aeroplane; ten army bands massed under the direction of Belgian bandmaster Alloo; Victor Herbert's orchestra and Sousa's band.

The Library War Service of the A. L. A. will have a booth in the section conducted by the Commission on Training Camp Activities. This section is really a complete exhibition in itself and is known as "Making and keeping our fighters fit." The A. L. A. booth is 12 by 18 feet, the same size as the Y. M. C. A., K. of C. and other twelve affiliating organizations, and represents on a small scale a camp library building. The interior was decorated by one of the best firms making theatrical scenery, and is very attractive. Enlarged photographs of camp library buildings and activities are displayed on several screens. Military, technical and war books are shown in cases and on tables. Copies of a small six-page folder, telling what the A. L. A. is doing in library war service, have been printed and will be distributed from the booth. The local librarian will have charge

of the booth in each city which the exhibition visits.

It is estimated that three million people will see the exhibition and thus many people will become better informed as to the work which the A. L. A. is doing in supplying reading matter for the men in the service both here and overseas. This should be of real aid when the next financial campaign is launched.

RECENT MOTION PICTURES BASED ON STANDARD OR CURRENT BOOKS

A Doll's House, 5 reels, Paramount. Star—Elsie Ferguson.

A film presentation of Ibsen's drama in its original Scandinavian setting. It more nearly presents Ibsen's idea of marital misunderstandings than any other film attempt.

Baree, Son of Kazan, 5 reels, Vitagraph. Star—Nell Shipman.

A Hudson Bay story, by James Oliver Curwood, well pictured with an unusual Alaskan dog.

Cecilia of the Pink Roses, 6 reels, Graphic Film Corporation. Star—Marion Davies.

Based on the novel by Katherine Haviland Taylor in which some pathetic and laughable incidents of a newly-rich family are well portrayed.

De Luxe Annie, 5 reels, Select Pictures. Star—Norma Talmadge.

A photoplay version of the story by Edward Clark which ran in the *Saturday Evening Post*. It is a melodrama of mystery, crooks, and a double personality.

Find the Woman, 5 reels, Vitagraph. Star—Alice Joyce.

A screen adaptation of O. Henry's story "Cherchez la femme," and preserves the atmosphere of old New Orleans. Well told and well directed.

Lend Me Your Name, 5 reels, Metro. Star—Harold Lockwood.

Adapted from Francis Perry Elliott's novel of the same title. Comedy drama fairly well done.

Love's Conquest, 5 reels, Paramount. Star—Lena Cavalieri.

An adaptation from Sardou's sixteenth century drama "Gismonda" of the Duchy of Athens. The drama is in costume and of tragic intensity.

Missing, 5 reels, Paramount.

From Mrs. Humphry Ward's novel of the same name, presenting a fine picture of English military and home life during the present war. The story is vividly presented with pathos, good acting, and attractive photography.

Old Wives for New, 6 reels, Paramount. All star cast.

From the novel by David Graham Phillips. Its unusual photographic touches heighten the effects of well selected characters. A disagreeable subject well handled.

Stolen Orders, 5 reels, Wm. A. Brady. Star—Montague Love.

Adapted from the drama of similar title by Cecil Raleigh and Henry Hamilton. A wartime melodrama cleverly handled and of undoubted value for patriotic propaganda.

Street of Seven Stars, 6 reels, De Luxe Pictures. Star—Doris Kenyon.

Adapted from the novel of the same name by Mary Roberts Rinehart. Some changes made in the story have not improved it. The mountain scenes are well done.

Viviette, 5 reels, Paramount. Star—Vivian Martin.

A screen version of William J. Locke's whimsical novel of the middle class of English society, in which the English atmosphere is well preserved.

The following feature pictures stand in a class by themselves as wartime propaganda:

Pershing's Crusaders, 8 reels, First National Exhibitors Circuit.

This film is constructed from official war pictures by the Committee on Public Information, and contains a running account of the formation of the American Army and its preparation on the French front. While in no sense a story, it is extremely valuable as patriotic propaganda.

Hearts of the World, 13 reels, D. W. Griffith.

The finest attempt yet made to present the spirit and realism of the war thru a combination of drama and officially approved scenic pictures of the Western front. While in no sense a story, it is extremely larger as well as its more intimate phases.

PERSONNEL OF AMERICANIZATION SURVEY

THE specialists have now been chosen for the ten divisions into which the study of the methods of Americanization, financed by the Carnegie Corporation, has been divided. Each division chief is a specialist of national influence in his field, and will have the assistance of field workers, who will gather material under his direction in different communities. The conduct of the inquiry is under the supervision of Allen T. Burns, but the reports, in their final form, will be the work of the specialists, who will be, individually, the responsible authors.

The following are the divisions of the study, with the chief for each:

Schooling of the Immigrant, Frank V. Thompson, assistant superintendent of schools, Boston, Mass.

Press and Theater, Robert E. Park, professor of sociology, University of Chicago.

Adjustment of Homes and Family Life, S. P. Breckinridge, assistant professor of household administration, University of Chicago.

Legal Protection and Correction, Grace Abbott, director of child labor division, U. S. Department of Labor.

Health Standards and Care, Michael M. Davis, Jr., director, Boston Dispensary.

Naturalization and Political Life, John P. Gavit, editorial staff, Harper and Brothers.

Industrial and Economic Amalgamation, William M. Leiserson, professor of political science, Toledo University, and Grace Abbott, associated chief for women in industry.

Treatment of Immigrant Heritages, Herbert A. Miller, professor of sociology, Oberlin College.

Neighborhood Agencies, Rowland Haynes, director, War Camp Community Service, New York city.

Rural Developments, P. A. Speck, head of Russian section, Library of Congress.

As an auxiliary to all these divisions, a Division of Information, statistical and bibliographical, has been organized under the direction of C. C. Williamson, statistician, formerly librarian of the Municipal Reference Library of New York.

EUROPEAN PICTURES WANTED BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT

THE war department desires photographs, drawings and descriptions of bridges, buildings, towns and localities now occupied by the German forces in France, Belgium and Luxembourg, and likewise in that part of Germany lying west of the line running north and south thru Hamburg.

The Council of National Defense has undertaken to make a canvass thru the newspapers for this material. Postcards or snapshots by tourists in this territory would be of service. A large quantity of material is desired and may be sent without sorting or without any attempt to avoid duplication. It will not be practicable to return the material to the contributors.

All items should be sent by parcel post or express to Colonel A. B. Cox, 1156 Fifteenth street, Washington, D. C.

THE ban on Hearst papers which has been spreading thru the country has been extended to Hearst magazines also in the Cincinnati Public Library, which has removed all Hearst publications from its shelves.

LIBRARY WAR SERVICE

OVERSEAS SERVICE

BOOK service to our men overseas is being extended rapidly, to keep pace with the transportation of hundreds of thousands of men to France. Six dispatch offices are now shipping books overseas. The number of books sent across has grown from 163,468 reported May 20, to 285,300 reported June 8.

Dr. M. L. Raney, official representative of the Library War Service in France, has returned to Washington. A warehouse has been arranged for in France, to care for temporary storage of books until they are distributed to Y. M. C. A., Red Cross, or other representatives. A central reference library is needed for answering reference problems submitted by officers and men.

Mr. and Mrs. Burton E. Stevenson now represent the Library War Service in France. Mr. Stevenson is overseeing the distribution of the large number of books now being received. He reports an urgent demand for more books. Technical books especially are needed. In a letter dated May 12, Mr. Stevenson writes:

"For the week ending yesterday, I routed out of Paris 10,600 books, covering ten camps, cleaning out the stock on hand. There is a further supply available on our tonnage shipments which will serve to cover two or three more districts. A Y man, in a letter written to Paris headquarters from one of the most important districts in France, says 'We have now from 200 to 250 A. L. A. books in each of our huts.' And other districts will soon be telling the same story."

Details of the service and plans for the future will be announced at the A. L. A. conference at Saratoga, in Dr. Raney's report.

BOOKS FOR TROOPS ON THE MEXICAN BORDER

For distribution to Mexican border posts, approximately 47,000 books have been sent to Harriet C. Long, San Antonio, organizer

of the eastern border district, and Ethel F. McCollough, El Paso, organizer of the western district. Miss Long's territory includes the border from Brownsville to the Big Bend district. Miss McCollough's territory includes everything from the Big Bend district in Texas to Yuma, Arizona. The greater number of these books are gifts, but many have been purchased by Headquarters to supplement the gifts. Special requests by Miss Long and Miss McCollough have included travel and biography, new war books, technical books, books on cavalry and the care of horses.

Traveling library boxes have been built to carry 50 books each. As the posts differ widely in needs, no arbitrary rules will regulate inclusion of titles in the boxes. In one of these districts the following assortment is used as a basis for each general collection: 5 volumes on military science and tactics, 5 personal narratives and histories of the war, 5 other technical and general non-fiction books and 35 volumes of fiction appealing to widely varying types of men. Books on special subjects requested by the men are added to these unit libraries in order to serve local needs.

In general, the boxes are to remain two months at each post, tho they may be returned sooner, or, upon request, kept longer.

By visits to posts, the organizers in the two districts are learning the special needs of the men, and requests for libraries are being filled as rapidly as possible.

CAMP LIBRARIES

The technical reference use of the camp libraries grows daily. Not only in school camps such as the two quartermaster corps camps, Johnston and Meigs, is the service similar to that in college reference libraries, but also in the general camps, the main library is becoming largely a reference library, while the recreational reading is supplied more thru branches and stations.

Technical books recently ordered for the camp libraries cover a wide field of science

and industry. Lithography, carrier and homing pigeons, military panoramic sketching, aerial gunnery, reconnaissance and liaison, concrete construction, auditing and cost finding, military architecture and construction, cooking, band instruments and music, mental and physical tests, protective coloring, are among the subjects on which material has been supplied recently. A school for aerial observers established in one camp caused a rush order for books on aerial photography. In another the Reclamation Department requested material on processes, economy, possibilities of salvaging and conserving wastes.

The growth of the service demands an increasing number of camp librarians and assistants. A form for recommendation has been sent to all librarians, inviting names of capable men outside the library profession who might be able to serve. A special appeal has been made thru college librarians for students to work during the summer.

Three libraries have been added to the official list of "large camp libraries"—i. e., those with trained librarians in charge. These are Jefferson Barracks, Mo., where a portable building will be erected, Mare Island Navy Yard, Calif., where a library headquarters building has been authorized, and Pelham Bay Naval Training Station, N. Y. Large camp libraries now number forty-two.

At Camp Humphreys, Va., which is an intensive training school for engineers and skilled mechanics, the library, at the invitation of the camp officials, has been placed temporarily in a large room of the new administration building.

One feature of service very popular with the men is the placing of books on troop trains leaving camp. As a Y. M. C. A. representative accompanies every troop train, he can always take charge of the books.

It is urgently recommended that home libraries place gift magazines on trains carrying drafted men to camps and on troop trains.

HOSPITAL LIBRARIES

The hospital librarian at Camp Funston writes:

Cases have been installed in 65 wards, and the book service is appreciated. We have the assistance of three Y men with magazines.

The Red Cross building is located in the new convalescent hospital, and is to be used for convalescents only. We have arranged for the books, have a fine collection to start with, and will install them just as soon as the building is completed. This hospital has 800 beds. This gives a total capacity of 3,000 beds for the base hospital.

In the Camp Wadsworth hospital, the librarian visiting the wards overheard an old patient say to a new arrival: "There's one thing they do for the patients. They furnish them with plenty of reading matter."

From Camp Greene the hospital librarian writes:

The library is part of the building occupied by the Post Exchange, and I found everything prepared for immediate use. Shelving had been built and about a thousand books ready for circulation to which additions are being made. Books and magazines are in the wards, and I am doing all that I can to continue the work that has been so well begun.

I am living at a farm house just outside the camp, and am quite comfortable.

As this library is used by the Medical Staff and nurses as well as the enlisted men, the visitors are of a variety of type ranging from the Harvard graduate to the man who lowers his voice as he confides to you that he cannot read. For him we have the scrap books, and they are well used in the reading room as well as in the wards.

One man looked over the place and said "I have not seen anything in camp that in my estimation counts for more than this library." The next exclaimed "Gee! this is fine." Which shows the unanimity of sentiment.

The thing that has made the greatest impression on my mind is the atmosphere of co-operation. The workers at Camp Greene may be, and undoubtedly are just as human as the groups found in the average institution or establishment, but they appear to be willing to set aside personal differences and join with all heartiness in whatever will further the best interests of the camp. Where such a feeling exists, even a temperature of 98 and over is powerless to prevent good results.

A uniform for hospital librarians has been found necessary. It is to be made of natural color pongee. An A. L. A. brassard is worn, and on the wide brown ribbon band around the small Panama hat worn with the uniform, the A. L. A. pin is worn.

RECENT ASSIGNMENTS TO LIBRARY WAR SERVICE

Large Camp Libraries

Camp Beauregard, Alexandria, La.	J. R. Rutland, librarian Philip A. Miller, assistant
Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, Tex.	W. F. Seward, librarian Louis W. Horne, assistant (transferred from Camp Logan) Leila H. Seward, assistant
Camp Cody, Deming, N. Mex.	John F. Reynes, assistant Anne M. Mulheron, hospital librarian
Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich.	W. P. Woodard, assistant
Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J.	George H. Tripp, librarian C. P. Giessing, assistant Richard Hartshorne, assistant J. N. Schaeffer, assistant
Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa	James H. Shoemaker, assistant Maria C. Brace, hospital librarian
Camp Doniphan, Fort Sill, Okla.	Glen U. Cleeton, assistant
Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kan.	Ward H. Edwards, assistant Purd B. Wright, Jr., assistant
Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga.	D. Ashley Hooker, acting librarian Cecil A. Ross, assistant Marjorie Wilkes, hospital librarian
Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.	J. V. Cargill, librarian (from July 1) Edson J. Andrews, Jr., assistant
Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C.	Walter F. Crawford, assistant
Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga.	Oakley Wood, assistant
Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C.	O. C. Davis, librarian (from June 22) C. M. Baker, assistant W. P. Brandenburg, assistant R. M. Kennedy, assistant
Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Mo.	Justus Rice, librarian
Camp Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla.	Charles R. Green, acting librarian
Camp Kearny, Linda Vista, Calif.	Mary L. Jones, associate librarian
Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.	Mrs. Frances W. Sugden, hospital librarian
Mare Island Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif.	W. B. Rees, librarian
Camp Meade, Admiral, Md.	Arthur R. Blessing, librarian (June) L. H. Dielman, librarian (July-Aug.) Joseph H. Crowley, assistant R. A. J. Chisholm, hospital librarian
Camp Merritt, Tenafly, N. J.	Cyrus Glenn Flanders, assistant
Camp Mills, Mineola, L. I.	John E. Fitzpatrick, librarian Eva Peck, assistant J. D. Ross, assistant
Pelham Bay Naval Training Station, Pel- ham Bay Park, N. Y.	Blanche Galloway, librarian
Camp Perry, Great Lakes, Ill.	Herbert S. Hirshberg, librarian M. R. Barton, assistant
Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark.	Mrs. F. Jay South, assistant
Camp Sevier, Greenville, S. C.	Charles A. Read, acting librarian
Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, O.	G. O. Ward, librarian (May 17-July 14) A. S. Root, librarian (July 15-Sept. 1) J. D. Ferguson, assistant
Camp Travis, San Antonio, Tex.	Katherine A. Searcy, hospital librarian
Camp Upton, Yaphank, L. I.	Louis H. Fox, assistant Noah F. Morrison, assistant
Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C.	Mrs. George C. Webber, assistant Mrs. George W. Webber, assistant
Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga.	Ola M. Wyeth, hospital librarian Walter McGahee, assistant

Other Points of Service

Charleston Naval District, Charleston, S. C.	Paul M. Paine, organizer
Fort Des Moines, Des Moines, Iowa	Grace Shellenberger, organizer, hospital li- brary

Fort Leavenworth, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.	Mary L. Titcomb, organizer
Fort Sam Houston, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.	Mrs. V. G. Humphrey, hospital librarian
Mexican Border Service, El Paso District, El Paso, Tex.	Ethel F. McCollough, organizer Reba Davis, assistant, and hospital librarian at Fort Bliss, El Paso
Mexican Border Service, San Antonio Dis- trict, San Antonio, Tex.	Harriet C. Long, organizer
Pensacola Naval District, Pensacola, Fla.	F. W. Jenkins, organizer
U. S. General Hospital No. 1, (Williams- bridge), Gunhill Road, The Bronx, New York City	Caroline Jones, librarian Mildred Lawson, assistant
Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, District of Columbia	Gertrude Thiebaud, librarian
<i>Dispatch Offices</i>	
Boston, Widener Library, Cambridge, Mass.	C. O. S. Mawson, agent Clarence E. Sherman, assistant James P. Harper, shipping clerk Mrs. Nellie F. Smith, book preparation
Brooklyn, 4411 Third Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.	Charles H. Brown, supervisor Mary E. Mathews, agent Mrs. L. Vogel, assistant
New York, 31 West 15th St., New York City	Lester Ladecairous, assistant Genevieve Michaely, assistant
Newport News, 32-34 Twenty-third St., Newport News, Va.	Edythe A. Prouty, assistant
Philadelphia, Philadelphia Free Library	F. H. Price, agent

PERSONAL NOTES

Florence R. Curtis, instructor at the University of Illinois Library School, is now on the Headquarters staff as field representative in the hospital library service.

Ernestine Rose, assistant principal of the Carnegie Library School, Pittsburgh, joined the Headquarters staff the last of May to take charge of the hospital library work during June.

Caroline Webster, organizer of the hospital war service, has returned to her work at the New York State Library.

Arthur R. Blessing, reference librarian, Public Library, Washington, D. C., is serving as librarian at Camp Meade during June.

Maria C. Brace, librarian of the Public Library, Waterloo, Iowa, is in charge of the base hospital library at Camp Dodge.

Charles Harvey Brown, assistant librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library, is supervisor of the Brooklyn Dispatch Office.

Joseph V. Cargill, assistant librarian of the Milwaukee Public Library, is librarian at Camp Grant from July 1.

Annette L. Clark, librarian of the New Albany, Indiana, Public Library, has joined the Headquarters staff.

Glen U. Cleeton, assistant librarian at the State Normal School, Kirksville, Mo., is assistant in the Camp Doniphan Library.

Charles H. Compton, reference librarian of the Public Library, Seattle, has joined Headquarters staff as a field representative.

Reba Davis, librarian of the Iowa State Traveling Library, is serving half time as assistant to Miss McCollough in the El Paso District of the Mexican Border Service, and half time as hospital librarian at Fort Bliss.

Louis H. Dielman, executive secretary of the Peabody Institute of Baltimore, will be librarian at Camp Meade during July and August.

M. S. Dudgeon who has just completed a period of service at Camp Perry, is planning to spend a large part of his time visiting camps as a field representative of Headquarters.

John E. Fitzpatrick of the Brooklyn Public Library, is now librarian at Camp Mills.

Charles R. Green, librarian of the Massachusetts Agricultural College Library, is acting librarian at Camp Johnston.

C. H. Hastings, chief of the Library of Congress Card Division, is a member of Headquarters staff.

Herbert S. Hirshberg, librarian of the Toledo Public Library, has been granted leave of absence for two months, to serve as librarian at Camp Perry.

D. Ashley Hooker, technology librarian of the Detroit Public Library, is acting librarian at Camp Gordon during June, July and August.

Frederick W. Jenkins, librarian of the Russell Sage Foundation, New York City, is in charge of library war service in the vicinity of Pensacola.

Caroline Jones, librarian of the Hazelwood branch, Pittsburgh, is librarian of the U. S. General Hospital No. 1 (Williamsbridge), New York City.

Mary L. Jones, assistant librarian of the Los Angeles County Library, has been appointed associate librarian at Camp Kearny.

Mildred H. Lawson, assistant in the reference catalog division, New York Public Library, is assistant librarian in the U. S. General Hospital No. 1, New York City.

Mary E. Mathews of Brooklyn, is agent in the Brooklyn Dispatch Office.

Noah F. Morrison of Elizabeth, N. J., is assistant at the Camp Upton Library.

Anne M. Mulheron, chief of the order department, Los Angeles Public Library, has been appointed hospital librarian at Camp Cody.

Paul M. Paine, librarian of the Syracuse, N. Y., Public Library, is organizing the library work in the naval, marine and military stations and camps in the vicinity of Charleston. He has general supervision also over the work at Paris Island.

Franklin H. Price of the Philadelphia Free Library, is in charge of the Philadelphia Dispatch Office.

Edythe A. Prouty, supervisor of library stations, Cleveland Public Library, is assisting at the Newport News Dispatch Office.

Charles A. Read, librarian of the University of Cincinnati, is acting librarian at Camp Sevier.

W. B. Rees, custodian of the San Marino branch of the Los Angeles County Library, has been appointed librarian at Mare Island Navy Yard.

Justus Rice has been released by the St. Louis Public Library to serve as librarian at Jefferson Barracks.

Azariah S. Root, librarian of Oberlin College, will be librarian at Camp Sherman July 15 to September 1.

Cecil A. Ross, assistant in the Grand Rapids, Mich., Public Library, has been appointed assistant at the Camp Gordon Library.

W. F. Seward, librarian of the Public Library, Binghamton, N. Y., is librarian at Camp Bowie for three months.

Miss Grace Shellenberger, supervising librarian of state institutions of Iowa, has been released to organize the library service at Fort Des Moines army hospital.

Clarence E. Sherman, librarian of the Public Library, Lynn, Mass., is assistant at the Boston Dispatch Office.

James H. Shoemaker, librarian at Iowa State Teachers College, is an assistant at the Camp Dodge Library.

Truman R. Temple, librarian of the Leavenworth, Kansas, Public Library, has joined the staff at Headquarters as field representative.

Gertrude Thiebaud, librarian, Peru, Indiana, is librarian for June, July and August at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, District of Columbia.

Mary L. Titcomb, librarian of the Washington County Free Library, Hagerstown, Md., has been appointed library organizer at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

George H. Tripp, librarian at New Bedford, Mass., is serving for three months as librarian at Camp Dix.

Gilbert O. Ward, technical librarian of the Cleveland Public Library, is librarian at Camp Sherman thru May, June and part of July.

GIFT BOOKS

Librarians report increasing numbers of gift books, indicating that the intensive book campaign has become a continuous campaign. It is hoped this campaign will proceed thruout the duration of the war, for demands for books are increasing with the enlarged draft orders, overseas transportation of men, and with the wearing out of books now in use.

It is important that the need of books be kept before the public. It is equally important that books be more carefully sorted in libraries before preparation and

shipment to camps and dispatch offices. Time used in preparation of books in local libraries, transportation space, storage, time and labor at receiving camps and offices, are all valuable and should not be wasted on books so poor in condition and content that they must be discarded when they reach camp.

Reports of receipts and shipments should be made twice a month, so that the books may be placed where they are needed.

PUBLICITY

The chapter on "What men read—and why" in Edward F. Allen's recent book "Keeping our fighters fit" will probably inform a wide circle of readers of some of the accomplishments of the Library War Service in camps. Newspapers and periodicals, also, are featuring different phases of the work. Librarians are requested to keep local newspapers informed of all developments of the service, so that thruout the summer they will be able to print news notes and stories about all branches of the work.

BOOKS IN CLUBS FOR THE MEN OF THE NAVY

During May letters containing questionnaires were sent from the office of the Navy Department Commission on Training Camp Activities to the directors of the War Camp Community Service in thirty cities near naval stations, asking for information about the book needs in the clubs and other recreational centers frequented by the men of the navy.

Responses to this request show that the public libraries are, in most cases, meeting the need adequately. In one little town the library has just been established and therefore has not had time to expand its services. In another the library had done its "bit" but could not meet the entire demand for reading material. The sailor boys have a voracious appetite for books, and, like Oliver Twist, continually demand, "More, more!" There the analogy ceases, however, for all such demands, if they cannot be supplied locally, have been turned over to the American Library Association, "and the empty are filled."

One of the clubs needed current maga-

zines which the commission was enabled to send thru the courtesy of the Woman's Naval Service, Inc.

NOTES FROM INDIVIDUAL LIBRARIES

In Manchester, N. H., the City Library has superintended the making of food conservation slides in English, French, and Greek. These have been shown in the various moving picture houses in the city. Conservation posters made at the library have been circulated among the public and parochial schools.

During the drive for the use of more potatoes a table in the library was used for a potato exhibit which attracted some attention and perhaps helped to emphasize the need. A double line of potato men, made of small potatoes held together with toothpicks, marched across the table carrying American flags over their shoulders. At one side of the line of march there was a miniature fleet, and a card bearing the slogan "The wheat has embarked for service in Europe. The potatoes are serving here as a home guard."

From Los Angeles Mr. Perry writes, under date of May 27:

"Up to date we have gathered 70,000 volumes for the soldiers. Of these, 12,000 have been forwarded to Camp Kearny which is located near San Diego and is our own Southern California camp; 10,000 to Camp Cody in New Mexico; and 10,000 to Camp Travis in Texas. Smaller shipments have been 1000 to the Thirty-Fifth Infantry at Nogales, 1000 to the naval station at Camp Balboa in San Diego, and 6000 or 7000 to the military reservation and naval training camps at San Pedro Harbor in the city of Los Angeles. A certain proportion of the 70,000 volumes have had to be discarded but we still have a surplus of 10,000 volumes that we will send anywhere A. L. A. headquarters directs.

"The Library Board has granted leaves of absence to Jane Dick and Jeannette L. Drake for service at the camp library in Camp Kearny this summer.

"Anne M. Mulheron, principal of our order department, is going to Camp Cody

to take charge of the library in the base hospital there.

"An association known as the Los Angeles Public Library War Service Organization has been formed to encourage and systematize library co-operation in all war campaigns. During the Red Cross campaign just closed, members of the staff contributed nearly \$700 or an average of \$5 for each member of the staff. Over \$6000 of Liberty Bonds were subscribed during the Third Liberty Loan Campaign."

The library of the Missouri School of Mines has extended its hours to accommodate the 160 men of the National Army who are receiving two months' special technical instruction at the school. Instead of closing at 4 p. m., as is the usual summer practice, the library remains open every evening, including Sundays, until the men are required to be in their quarters. The hours for the residents of Rolla, however, remain the same as during the last two summers, 9 a. m. until 4 p. m.

A newspaper room will be open on the main floor of Parker Hall, and in the main reading room upstairs, a good stock of stories, war books, histories, etc., will be prominently placed where the soldiers can help themselves. There will also be an increased supply of current popular magazines, furnished by the residents of the town.

By the courtesy of the Encyclopedia Britannica Co., the library has a large war map on which the daily changes in the battle lines may be followed.

In addition to the reading material, the soldiers are supplied free of charge with letter paper, envelopes, pen and ink. The local Red Cross Chapter is co-operating with the library in providing this free stationery.

U. S. NATIONAL ARMY SPECIAL TECHNICAL TRAINING

[Red Cross]	[School Seal]
PHELPS COUNTY CHAPTER	THE LIBRARY
AMERICAN RED CROSS	MISSOURI SCHOOL OF MINES

"The idea of having them use the library as a writing room as well as reading room has proved successful beyond all our expectations," writes Harold L.

Wheeler, the librarian. "We have stamps and postal cards for sale at the desk. The demand for picture post cards—especially those pictures of their detachment as it appeared at the depot on its arrival—is insatiable. They have been keeping us so busy that it has been necessary to enlarge our staff.

"In the auditorium downstairs, there is a piano for which we have the key. Upon application, the men are permitted to use this piano. It is growing very popular, as there are the inevitable pianists in this group of soldiers."

WAR SERVICE COMMITTEE MEETS

A meeting of the committee was held at the New York Public Library on June 8, with the following present, being a quorum of the committee: Edwin H. Anderson, Charles F. D. Belden, Electra C. Doren, Frank P. Hill, and James I. Wyer, Jr. Thomas L. Montgomery, president of the A. L. A., and Dr. Herbert Putnam, general director of the Library War Service, were also present.

The statement of the total receipts and disbursements from Aug. 17, 1917, to May 31, 1918, showed that \$175,936.18 had been received with assets on hand of \$782,450.83, to which should be added \$300 in Liberty bonds. Since October payments have averaged about \$94,500 a month. A report from Mr. Roden, treasurer of the A. L. A., on his relations to the Library War Fund, will be made at the Saratoga conference.

Dr. Hill's report on his trip to southern camps and cities was presented to the committee, and after discussion an outline was adopted for the committee's report on the work of the year, to be presented in print at Saratoga.

As chairman of a committee appointed in April to organize a second money campaign, Dr. Hill presented a tentative plan of organization. It is expected that the amount secured in the first campaign will be exhausted in about six months, while new opportunities for service are daily presented. The money campaign in 1917 and the book campaign this year have educated the public in the library needs of our soldiers and sailors, and by the time the

new campaign is launched the A. L. A. will have a full year's operation on which to draw for testimony as to its service. The goal of the next campaign will be \$3,000,000 or more as the necessities shall appear to the Library War Finance Committee. The quota will be generally computed at the rate of ten cents per capita except in cities of more than 250,000, where it will be reduced to five cents per capita. It is hoped to put the campaign thru between Nov. 15 and Dec. 1. The chairman announced the appointment of Dr. Hill as chairman of the new sub-committee on library war finances, with power to appoint his associates. Subject to the approval of the A. L. A. Executive Board, it was voted that this committee be authorized to prepare a plan for a second financial campaign and to solicit funds in the name of the A. L. A. to carry the work of library service to soldiers and sailors. Action was also taken to set aside \$75,000 from the general funds as an initial appropriation for the expenses of this second financial campaign.

A GARDEN OF BOOK MOLDS

A FRENCH scientist, Dr. Pierre See, has recently communicated to the Academy of Sciences in Paris the results of original botanical excursions which he has been making in the libraries. By means of microscopic examination of moldy volumes, together with experiments in propagation, he has shown that these blemishes are caused by fungi of low orders. Certain of these molds secrete a pigment whose color is characteristic of the species, and which diffuses thru the paper. The *Scientific American* for April 27 gives a page to his investigation, illustrating the article with pictures both of the molds and of the "weeds" which grow in this unusual botanical garden.

It is demonstrated that all of the germs do not come from late infection, many of them existing in the raw fibres of the paper-making material, while on volumes dating back several centuries the lower fungi are dead and desiccated.

For his cultures Dr. See uses various media—carrots or potatoes, licorice, gela-

tine, paper, or wood, and at the end of from three to six weeks the mycelium elements collected from various sources and planted there, can be identified. In color the molds range from ochre thru brown to black; again they are maroon, cerise, or apple green. But with all the diversity of paper-making materials and of his experimental conditions, M. See has succeeded in isolating only a score of species of inferior fungi, which constitute perhaps the entire flora of his world of paper.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION IN INDEXING AND FILING LETTERS

A COURSE in indexing and filing correspondence is being given in the Summer Library School at the University of Missouri by Mary E. Baker, head cataloger of the university library. The purpose is to fit librarians and stenographers for positions in the war department. The text book used is issued by the department, entitled "War Department correspondence file." This is one of Miss Baker's contributions to national service. The president of the board on correspondence and filing systems says:

"It is believed that the plan as outlined by you . . . is an admirable one, as there is a great demand thruout the service for personnel having library classification experience and considerable difficulty is being encountered in obtaining clerks with the experience in question."

Library Organizations

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

The Massachusetts Library Club held its spring meeting at Camp Devens on Wednesday, May 29. Many of the visitors from the neighborhood of Boston and from nearby places west of Ayer came over the road in auto busses and made a tour of the cantonment before luncheon, which was served at the Hostess House. After luncheon the visitors were welcomed at the Camp Library and were given an opportunity to examine the collection of books and the methods under which the work is carried on.

The formal meeting of the club was held in the Liberty Theatre, Miss Katherine P. Loring presiding. At the business session Miss Alice M. Jordan of the Boston Public

Library, reported that a School Library Association, of High School librarians and others, had recently been formed.

The following officers were elected for the coming year. President: John Adams Lowe; vice-presidents, John G. Moulton, Harold T. Dougherty, and E. Kathleen Jones; treasurer, George L. Lewis; secretary, Orlando C. Davis; recorder, Frank H. Whitmore.

Following the business session, Harold J. Laski, lecturer on history at Harvard and a former editor of the *New Republic*, gave a brilliant address on "The choice of books in America." In addition to his observations in this country Mr. Laski spoke from the vantage point of his Oxford experiences. Mr. Laski found many conditions surrounding the selection of books which call for improvement and he made a strong appeal for greater care in the choice of books generally read. One has a sense of bewilderment, he said, as to where the old books are to be found. A number of well-known American book stores were mentioned but he did not find them comparable, either in number or quality, to the book-shops of London. Mr. Laski thought that the thing the libraries can best do is to encourage the purchase of desirable books. He commented unfavorably on the nature of magazines in America. The average American book becomes a remainder in six months and he wondered why this should be so. Mr. Laski considered that the generation which produced Hamilton and Madison can hold its own with any contemporary period in Europe but not as much can be said, he thought, for later periods. He regarded Croly's work "The promise of American life" as a founding point in political thought, however. He wished to encourage better relations between booksellers and librarians and he urged the frequent exhibition of books. If he could have two existences Mr. Laski declared that he would devote the first of these to becoming a bookseller and the second to becoming a librarian.

Following the address by Mr. Laski, J. I. Wyer, Jr., director of the New York State Library, spoke of his impressions, gained during recent visits of a number of camp libraries in the South and Middle West. He spoke with much enthusiasm of the service which the libraries are performing and he reviewed some salient features of the work. The quality of the books already purchased has been commended and it was Mr. Wyer's opinion that the Library War Service of the A. L. A. compares favorably with the work of any other welfare agency.

FRANK H. WHITMORE, *Recorder*.

ALABAMA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The meeting of the Alabama Library Association which was held in Montgomery, May 9 and 10, was of unusual interest, and ranks with the very best in the history of that body of earnest library workers. Librarians from all parts of the state were in attendance, as well as visiting librarians from Michigan, Maine, New York and Ohio.

The first meeting of the association was held the evening of the 9th, in the auditorium of the Carnegie Library. Dr. Frank P. Hill delivered the address. Dr. Hill was on a trip of inspection of the camp libraries in the Southern states, and his address was largely devoted to a discussion of library work in camps, conditions, needs, etc.

The Friday morning session was held in the Camp Sheridan Free Public Library, and was entirely devoted to a discussion of camp libraries and library war service.

Dr. Thomas M. Owen, president of the association, in opening the meeting presented a survey of library conditions in the state, reviewing briefly the extent of the work in the past and the wonderful new opportunity for service we are now able to render the young manhood of the country assembled in camps, cantonments and trenches in the United States and in France.

George L. Doty of Michigan, librarian of the Camp McClellan Library, followed with an interesting account of the work being done in that library. The building is situated on a hill, and with its blazing electric sign is a "light that cannot be hid." Mr. Doty said anyone believing that soldiers do not care to read, is much mistaken. Frequently the boys are compelled to sit on the floor for lack of chairs.

Frank D. Slocum, librarian of the Camp Sheridan Library, told something of the interests of the camp of which that library is a part. He said that the men vary as much in their interests and activities as do those in any community, and that the librarian has much the same problems. The camp librarian must be able to give facts and information to men in any line of military work, and also meet the demand for recreational and inspirational reading.

Lila May Chapman, assistant-director of the Birmingham Public Library, described the activities of that library in enabling the people of its city to meet their duties in the war.

During the "round table," there was not a librarian present that did not take active part in the discussions, and with the utmost enthusiasm and interest.

After the adjournment the members of the

association and their friends, enjoyed the unique experience of taking mess in true soldier fashion in one of the near-by mess shacks. After mess the entire party was taken by autos, furnished thru courtesy of friends, thru Camp Sheridan, the Base Hospital and Taylor Aviation Field.

The whole meeting was of much educational value to the librarians. It is believed they returned to their posts of duty with a fuller and deeper sense of patriotic service.

Officers were elected as follows: President, Dr. Thomas M. Owen; first vice-president, Prof. J. R. Rutland; second vice-president, Alice Wyman; third vice-president, Carl H. Milam; secretary, Gertrude Ryan; treasurer, Laura Elmore.

GERTRUDE RYAN, *Secretary.*

RHODE ISLAND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Rhode Island Library Association was held May 27, 1918, at the Rhode Island Normal School, with the president in the chair. Walter E. Ranger, state commissioner of public schools, spoke in his address of welcome of the splendid library work being done in the state. In connection with the book campaign he stated that 68,000 books had been collected and 33,000 distributed. In closing he spoke of the petition, signed by 40 representatives of the state, asking the State Board of Education to consider providing a course in library training at the Normal School. He stated that he believed that it would be a desirable plan for the benefit of the interests of the state, and that he would co-operate to the utmost in the movement.

William E. Foster presented the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

Whereas: There is a great lack of trained workers to fill library positions thruout the State; and, as the need for such trained workers is increasingly felt by the various libraries, and also for school libraries; and as there is an increasing demand for those who have had library training, in the filling of government and business positions; and as there is also a growing demand for vocational training for graduates from our high schools; and as there is no opportunity for them to acquire library training in the State; and since the library interests of the State are under the direct charge of the Department of Education, therefore, be it

Resolved: That we, members of the Rhode Island Library Association, in our annual business meeting, respectfully request the State Board of Education to provide a course of instruction in library training at the Rhode Island Normal School.

Following the reading of reports, Mrs. Anna P. C. Mowry, librarian of the Manville Public Library, gave a report on "What the summer school library course meant to me."

Robert M. Brown of the geographical department of the Rhode Island Normal School gave a most interesting talk on "Charts and

maps showing food areas." These maps are the result of several years study by Mr. Brown and give interesting, detailed information regarding the agriculture and industry of Rhode Island, that is to be obtained nowhere else. Mr. Brown is writing a descriptive geography of Rhode Island that will include copies of these charts, and will be glad to lend them to any library desiring such exhibits.

Mrs. Walter Stokes Irons, state chairman of the educational department of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, spoke on "The co-operation between the library and the Council of Defense."

The following officers were elected for 1918-1919: President, Bertha H. Lyman; vice-president, William D. Goddard; vice-president, George E. Hinckley; corresponding secretary, Marion A. Cooke; recording secretary, Amey C. Wilbur; treasurer, Laurence M. Shaw; executive committee, Joseph L. Peacock, Lillian L. Davenport, and Phebe A. Parker.

After a social hour, luncheon was served thru the courtesy of Mr. Ranger and Mr. Alger.

The speaker at the afternoon session was Dr. Samuel McChord Crothers, whose subject was "The awakening of America." This inspiring address was given with a prophet's note.

Mrs. Francis W. Wetmore gave a four-minute talk on "Americanization of alien population." Mrs. Wetmore called attention to the course on this subject to be given at the Rhode Island Normal School, provided enough people register for the course. She urged all patriotic women to register and so fit themselves for a much needed service.

Mr. Peacock offered resolutions thanking the State Board of Education for its hospitality, and the meeting adjourned.

AMEY C. WILBUR, *Recorder.*

NEW ENGLAND COLLEGE LIBRARIANS

The annual meeting of the New England College Librarians was held at the Amherst College Library on May 10th, with sessions in the morning and afternoon. There was a total attendance of 39, representing 13 college and university libraries. Mr. Lane of Harvard presided at the morning session; Mr. Fletcher of Amherst in the afternoon.

The topics discussed included Graduate work leading to librarianship; or, College and University courses specially planned for library work; How to induce the right kind of students to take up library work as a pro-

fession; Foreign source material on the European War; The library staff under war conditions; The college library and special war work; Care of reserved books and prevention of unauthorized borrowing; Forms of request for purchase of books. There was also a discussion of several minor problems, including the accession book, fire insurance, and shelf-reading, or inventory. The first two questions brought out a number of opinions and created so much interest that Mr. Lane was asked to appoint a committee to make a study of the whole situation as regards graduate training for college and university library assistants. This committee will consist of Mr. Currier of Harvard, Chairman; Mr. Barr of Yale, Dr. Wilson of Clark University, Miss Donnelly of Simmons and Mr. Fletcher of Amherst.

Dr. Wilson gave an interesting account of the building up of the collection of war posters and other war material at Clark University and also told of the steps that had been taken looking to the founding of a national war museum and library at Washington.

A number of the visitors took advantage of the opportunity to inspect the library of the Massachusetts Agricultural College as well as those of Smith and Mt. Holyoke.

ROBERT S. FLETCHER.

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB

The May meeting of the New York Library Club was held at the Metropolitan Museum of Art Wednesday, May 22, at 3 p. m. The art committee of the club prepared the afternoon's program on "Great illustrated books."

The first speaker was William M. Ivins, curator of prints of the Metropolitan Museum, who read a paper on "Books and their illustrations." He emphasized the importance of the picture books and made a plea for catalogers to pay more attention to prints in books than they have done hitherto. He said the absence of bibliographies which deal with prints in a serious way makes it very difficult to trace the history of a print or to know its value. He illustrated his paper with rare examples from the museum's collection.

George Parker Winship, librarian of the Harry Elkins Widener Library at Cambridge, followed, speaking on "European manuscripts." He brought out the fact that the long reign of peace during the thirteenth century made it possible to accumulate money and to develop the arts, and it was during this period that the most valuable of the

European manuscripts were produced, many of which are now in the Bibliothèque Nationale.

Prof. Abraham Yohannan of Columbia University finished the program with a paper on "Persian illustrated books." He referred to the Persian language as being made for poetry and said that the manuscripts were collections of poetry and stories, that calligraphy was considered one of the highest arts, and that next came drawing and painting. He described Persian art as free, easy, natural and treated with directness, tho the artist used no perspective, light or shade.

The program was followed by the business meeting. The following officers and members of the Council were elected: President, Josephine A. Rathbone; vice-president, Franklin F. Hopper; secretary, Edith H. John; treasurer, Ralph M. Dunbar. For the Council, Harrison W. Craver, Isadore G. Mudge, Florence Overton, Charles C. Williamson.

A motion was passed that the money usually spent on refreshments at the annual meeting be donated to the Red Cross.

Mr. Lydenberg introduced Miss Rathbone as the new president, after thanking all the members of the club for the hearty support given to him and his administration.

Miss Rathbone called attention to the new dispatch office opened at 31 East 15th street, for sending books to camps and overseas, in which help was urgently needed, and she asked members to devote some time to this, the librarians' most legitimate part in war work.

ELEANOR ROPER, *Secretary.*

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The regular meeting of the District of Columbia Library Association was held Tuesday evening, May 21, in the Lecture Hall of the Public Library. The meeting was called to order at 8:30 by the acting president, Ethel Owen.

The book campaign committee reported that 57,569 volumes and \$105.75 in cash had been collected. Among the agencies enlisted by the committee in the campaign, three made noteworthy records: the Library of Congress (organized in seven teams) with 17,767 volumes to its credit; the Public Library, with 11,524; and the high schools and normal schools, which collected 18,899 volumes.

Leila Kemmerer reviewed "Dramatic moments in American diplomacy" by Ralph W.

Page, son of W. H. Page, our ambassador to England, considering both the physical makeup of the book and the author's purpose in bringing to the reading public a more appreciative knowledge of the diplomatic service. She compared the book with Prof. C. R. Fish's "American diplomacy," which is intended for the student rather than the general reader, and recommended it for any library large or small.

Dr. Arthur J. Klein of the new Service Bureau spoke at length on its functions, after which the president, following the practice introduced at the January meeting, read the questions submitted prior to the meeting, and these were answered by various librarians present. This is proving one of the most helpful features of the meetings.

Several plans for an association picnic were presented, after which the association adjourned to partake of light refreshments, to get better acquainted and informally discuss picnic plans. Later a vote was taken resulting in a decision to visit Camp Meade and see a camp library in operation.

ALICE C. ATWOOD, *Secretary*.

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

The annual meeting of the Chicago Library Club and the last meeting for the season of 1917-18 was held at the Ida Noyes Hall of the University of Chicago, May 16, Mr. Lyons, the president, presiding.

Reports for the year were read by the secretary, the treasurer and the chairman of the membership committee. At the close of the season of 1916-17 the club had a membership of 282 persons; at the close of the present season there are 415 members, 175 new members having been received during the year.

A report was also heard from the committee appointed to arrange for the volunteer work in preparing the books that are to be sent to our soldiers. Work is being done on these books by volunteers from the libraries of the city, and large numbers of volumes are being prepared to ship.

Following the business meeting, Mrs. Goodspeed of the Ida Noyes Hall read a very interesting description of that beautiful building and its furnishings and activities, after which the club was divided into groups and taken on a tour of the building by students who very kindly and efficiently acted as ushers. Light refreshments and dancing concluded the evening.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year. President, J. C. Bay, John Crerar Library; first vice president, Mary E.

Ahern, editor of *Public Libraries*; second vice president, L. R. Blanchard, Newberry Library; secretary, Janet M. Green, Chicago Public Library; treasurer, Winifred Ver Nooy, University of Chicago Library.

TWIN CITY LIBRARY CLUB

The annual spring meeting of the Twin City Library Club was held at the St. Paul Public Library on the evening of May 21, with a hundred members present.

Mary Wadden, of St. Paul, delightfully entertained the audience by reading four of Constance Mackay's one-act plays of eighteenth century life.

Official war slides were shown by Edah Burnett of the St. Paul Public Library, followed by a social hour and refreshments.

AMY COWLEY, *Secretary*.

NEW YORK HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIANS ASSOCIATION

The last meeting of the school year of the New York High School Librarians Association has always been of a social nature, and this year was no exception.

On June 5 the members were delightfully entertained by Jean Ely, librarian of the Flushing High School, in the new school library.

KATHARINE M. CHRISTOPHER, *Secretary*.

INLAND EMPIRE TEACHERS ASSOCIATION—LIBRARY SECTION

Thru accident the last paragraphs of W. W. Foote's report of the April meeting were omitted from the June LIBRARY JOURNAL.

The officers for the coming year are: President, W. W. Foote, librarian, State College of Washington; secretary, Helen Wilkinson, librarian of the Schools of Flathead county, Montana.

MEDICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Medical Library Association has been indefinitely postponed. Reports of the work done during the past year will appear as usual in the *Bulletin* of the association, and every member is urged to keep in touch with the secretary, giving all news items and matters of personal interest.

Medical libraries in the cantonments and base hospitals are being established all over the country, and if the association cannot give them all the necessary up-to-date material some arrangement should be made by which the medical libraries may lend them needed material. This is being done in several sections and the secretary, Miss M. C. Noyes, of Baltimore, would like to know of the methods employed.

Library Schools

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Commencement exercises were held June 14, Mr. Wyer presiding. The address to the graduates was made by Richard R. Bowker. His subject was "Librarianship as a profession." His general comments on the claims of librarians to professional standing were interspersed with many reminiscences of librarians and library theories in the early days of the modern library movement. Dorothy L. Hawkins, president of the class of 1919, made the official presentation of two tea stands and a hot water pot as the class gift to the school. Mr. Bowker also announced his intention of making an additional gift to the school's tea service.

Degrees were conferred by Dr. Thomas E. Finegan on the following members of the class of 1918: Charles M. Baker, Mary Bunce Brewster, Edith M. Buck, Frances Dorrance, N. Mignon Fisher, Nathan R. Levin, Elinor Edna Randall, Mary M. Shaver, Nancy H. Todd, Florence M. Waller.

The seminar reports required in the senior seminar have been on the following subjects: Baker, C. M., County library laws of the United States.

Brewster, Mary B., Introduction to the care and treatment of archives.

Buck, Edith M., Directory of special libraries.

Dorrance, Frances, Collection of county library material.

Fisher, N. Mignon, Best classification scheme for a steel works library.

Harris, Rachel A., Libraries of Germany: a sketch. Howard, Anna, Historical résumé of the development of the theory of book selection.

Levin, Nathan R., Civics department of the Chicago Public Library.

Randall, Elinor E., Notes on Providence libraries.

Santes, Marie M., Relation between the book-trade and libraries.

Shaver, Mary M., Some remarks on manuscripts and libraries.

Tai, T. C., History of Chinese libraries.

Todd, Nancy H., Handling of government documents in a nondepository library.

Van Sant, Clara, County libraries in Washington, Oregon and California.

Waller, Florence, Technical reference organization.

The summer courses this year (including the library institute for high school librarians) have been consolidated into one three weeks' course (June 26-July 17). The instruction will be limited to cataloging, classification and other technical subjects. The number of applicants has been much below normal, the reason given for the decrease being financial stringency, difficulty and expense of travel, and the demands of the many forms of war service.

Six members of the junior class have been appointed to the following positions for the summer months:

Margery Bedinger, assistant in the technology division New York Public Library.

Elisa Jebesen, catalog assistant, Harvard College Library.

Martha Ott, assistant, Franklin, Ind., Public Library.

Julie Rummelhoff and Margaret J. Scott, assistants in the reference catalog section, New York Public Library.

Ruth E. Smith, assistant, Smith College Library.

FRANK K. WALTER.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

New assignments to camp library positions include Mrs. Katharine Maynard, 1913-15, who has gone to Camp Devens, and Louis Fox, who has been taking work in the school for the past year and who has just left for Camp Upton. Clara Larson, 1914-15, is an index and catalog clerk in the U. S. Bureau of Ordnance. Mrs. Helen Wark Grannis, 1915-17, sailed in May to act as a file-clerk for the American Red Cross in France. Henrietta Mackzum, 1915-17, is in charge of the filing section in the Lubrication Department of the U. S. Signal Corps, at Washington. Alice Rupp, 1913-15, is with the Embarkation Division of the U. S. War Department.

Sarah B. Askew, organizer for the New Jersey Public Library Commission, spoke on May 2 on the topic "How the local library may avail itself of the help of the library commission." Kazu Norisugi, inspector-general of the Japanese Department of Education, gave on May 16 an interesting presentation of library conditions in his native country. On May 22 R. R. Bowker discussed the relation of the librarian to his board of trustees. War service has been represented by a talk by W. H. Brett concerning his work in the A. L. A. Dispatch Office at Newport News, and by an illustrated lecture in which T. W. Koch gave his impression of England in war time and told of some of the conditions surrounding censorship and importation.

The annual meeting of the alumni association took place on the evening of Thursday, June 6, and the commencement exercises at 11 a. m. on Friday, June 7. The commencement speaker was Dr. W. N. C. Carlton, librarian of the Newberry Library, Chicago. Dr. Carlton presented in a most helpful way the librarian's opportunity to serve as the champion of liberal learning. Diplomas were awarded to the following:

Florence Behr, San Diego, California.

Laura Marie Jeanne Bertermey, New York City.

Louise Marie Boerlage, Amsterdam, Holland.

Harriett Boswell, Paducah, Kentucky.

Louise Patterson Bull, North Middletown, Kentucky.

Muriel Augusta Crooks, Staten Island, New York City.

Isabel Davidson, Tallahassee, Florida.
 Florence De Leon, Pleasantville, New York.
 Eleanor Elliott Duncan, Dublin, Ireland.
 Edith Gantt, North Platte, Nebraska.
 Marjorie Herbert Holmes, Montgomery, Alabama.
 Helen Hamilton Janeway, Media, Pennsylvania.
 Frances Lamb, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
 Lurene McDonald, Toronto, Canada.
 Emma Louise Pafort, New York City.
 Jeanie Douglas Macpherson Reid, Peace Dale, Rhode Island.
 Ruth Saxton, New York City.
 Marian Shaw, Brooklyn, New York.
 Leonore A. Tafel, Baltimore, Maryland.
 Sophie Ada Udin, New York City.
 Frieda Johanna Yelgerhouse, Erie, Pennsylvania.

The students named below received certificates:

Marie Le Baron Andrews, Parkersburg, West Virginia.
 Margaret Randolph Bonnell, Plainfield, New Jersey.
 Jessie Reeves Bowes, Rolland Park, Maryland.
 Alice Curley Burns, Rockaway Beach, Long Island.
 Alice Mae Dunlap, South Covington, Kentucky.
 Ruth Nicholas Edmonds, Westfield, New Jersey.
 Mary Elizabeth Ferguson, Colby, Kansas.
 Marjorie Fisher, Danbury, Connecticut.
 Bertha Greenebaum, New York City.
 Margaret Brock James, Doylestown, Pennsylvania.
 Cornelia Johnson, Austin, Texas.
 Florence Jackson Lacy, Richmond, Virginia.
 Adeline Jessup Pratt, Asbury Park, New Jersey.
 Ramona Elizabeth Reed, Dubois, Pennsylvania.
 Gertrude Rhodes, Hempstead, New York.
 Mary Jay Schieffelin, New York City.
 Minnie Farnham Sloat, Rahway, New Jersey.
 Mabel Floy Snyder, West Monterey, Pennsylvania.
 Earle Francis Walbridge, Enosburg Falls, Vermont.
 Jessie Elizabeth Wing, North Troy, New York.

Special entrance examinations will be held on Saturday, August 31.

ERNEST J. REECE, *Principal*.

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

The question is often asked as to how much the high price of living has increased the cost of the year's course. Investigation into the expenses of members of the class this year has shown that prices have not advanced very greatly in this neighborhood. One of the students who has kept careful account reports that her necessary expenses for this year, including board, room, laundry, tuition, carfare, supplies, and the spring trip came to \$520. Another girl who had a more expensive room made it for about \$550, not including, of course, amusements or clothes.

In addition to practical work in our own library, the students this year have enjoyed the opportunity of experience in several branches and the traveling library department of the New York Public Library, the Newark, and the Children's Department of School and Erasmus Hall High School of Brooklyn, the De Witt Clinton High School of New York, the Barringer High School of Newark, and the Children's Department of the Queens Borough Public Library. Two of the students also had a bit of independent cataloging in the school library at Lawrence, L. I.

It was decided to hold the annual supper but to put it on a war basis, *sans* caterer, waiters, and other incidentals. The plan made an appeal and 118 acceptances were received, the largest attendance but one.

At the supper were celebrated three anniversaries—the completion of the 25th year of the vice-director's service at Pratt Institute, the 20th anniversary of the class of 1898, and the 10th of 1908. 1898 is remarkable for having 14 of its original 20 members still in active library work—a record matched by no other class down to 1910. The war supper which was planned and carried out by Miss Homans, the secretary of the Library, was acclaimed the most successful commencement celebration ever held by the School.

Commencement was held on Friday, June 14. Dr. George E. Vincent, president of the Rockefeller Foundation, made the address.

The following appointments have been made in the class of 1918:

Kathleen Ainey, assistant, Public Library, Harrisburg, Pa.
 Inez E. Benedict, children's librarian, Eveleth, Minn.
 Ella R. Bradley, first assistant, Homewood branch, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.
 Janet E. Bryant, assistant, children's room, Pratt Institute Free Library.
 Hero Calvert, assistant, New York Public Library.
 Marian Cutter, in charge of the children's department and work with schools, Bridgeport, Conn., Public Library.
 Marguerite M. French, assistant, Utica, N. Y., Public Library.
 Alice M. Fuller, catalog department, Yale University.
 Bernice E. Hainer, catalog department, Philadelphia Public Library.
 Louise S. Harris, children's department, New York Public Library.
 Doris C. Holmes, Public Library, Victoria, B. C.
 Mabel B. Swerig, first assistant, reference department, Columbia University.
 Dorothy H. Thompson, head cataloger, Grand Rapids Public Library.
 Carolyn F. Ulrich, head of the circulation department and of branches, Bridgeport Public Library.
 Edith F. Vermeule, field secretary, Maryland Library Commission.
 Ruth E. Wellman, first assistant, extension division, New York Public Library.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE,
Vice-Director.

SIMMONS COLLEGE—SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

Dr. Bostwick talked on "Socializing the St. Louis Public Library" during his recent brief visit to Boston, and later the lantern slides which illustrate the life of that library were shown. D. N. Handy, of the Insurance Library of Boston, also spoke on "The special library and the library school graduate."

The final visit of the year was to our neighbor, the Boston Book Company.

Examinations occupied May 27-June 7, and were followed by the Commencement festivities, which began with Class Day, June 8, and closed with the senior luncheon, June 11.

The following students received the degree of B.S. at commencement, June 10:

Marion Joyce Abbott	Eleanor Temple Horne,
Dorothy Annable	A.M.
Miriam Rankin Apple,	Agnes Frances Judkins,
A.B.	A.B.
Priscilla Bancroft	Katharine Kilbourn, A.B.
Elinor Isabel Bedlow,	Loretta Aurelia Knightly
A.B.	Katharine McNamara, A.B.
Harriet Edith Bosworth	Sarah Watkins Mayo
Inez Bowler, A.B.	Marjorie Stuart Urquhart
Hazel Beatrice Brown,	Newton, A.M.
A.B.	Margaret Bayly Nottingham
Alice Elizabeth Burnham,	ham
A.B.	Nell Adelaide Paschal,
Clara Abigail Clark, A.B.	A.B.
Julia Marie Coombs	Grace Edith Patten, A.B.
Katharine Conover Cowles,	Rachel Annette Payson
A.B.	Mildred Powell
Althea Mabelle Currin	Gertrude Harriet Robinson
Dorothy Hendrick Davis,	Marjorie Russell Rock-
A.B.	wood
Hazel May-DeRhodes,	Emma Elizabeth Sampson
A.B.	Gladys Farrington Sands
Elizabeth Sargent Downes,	Olive Sawin
A.B.	Margaret Burdick Shef-
Genevieve Frances Drake,	field, A.B.
A.B.	Elizabeth Prichard Sher-
Charlotte Egan Ford	man
Ethel Hannah Garey	Isabella Fairchild Star-
Elizabeth Gillies	buck
Margaret Rutledge Greer,	Helen Frances Swanton
A.B.	Anna Martha Sweetser
Gladys Josephine Hadley	Hazel Bergetta Timmer-
Bertha Vincent Hartzell,	man
A.B.	Mary Esther Tobey, A.B.
Ruth Sibley Haskell, A.B.	Mildred Woolson Wads-
Mary Evelina Hatch	worth
Dorothy Isabel Higgins,	Olga Louise Waller, A.B.
A.B.	Ruth Eugenia Warrick,
Marguerite Annie Higgs,	A.B.
A.B.	Edna Currier Woodbury,
	A.B.

Mrs. Wilda (Strong) Peck, a graduate of Western Reserve University Library School, with special courses at Simmons College in sociology and French, is to join the staff next year for full time, divided between instruction and work in the College Library. She will take over Miss Jordan's courses in "Library work with children," for which her experience in the Cleveland Public Library, particularly in the Children's branch has fitted her well. Mrs. Peck previously assisted in one of the reference courses, and is also associated with Dr. Lefavour's course in sociology.

Members of the graduating class have been placed as follows:

Black, Edythe F., Stamford Public Library, Stamford, Conn.
 Clark, Clara A., assistant, Norfolk House Center Library, Boston, Mass.
 Coombs, Julia, children's work, New York Public Library.
 Higgs, Marguerite, librarian, Meredith College Library, Raleigh, N. C.
 Knightly, Loretta, cataloger, New York Public Library.
 McDowell, Ella, cataloger, A.L.A. Camp Library, Camp Devens, Mass.
 Powell, Mildred, index and catalog clerk, U. S. Signal Corps, Washington, D. C.
 Robinson, Gertrude, half-time assistant, Social Service Library, Boston, Mass.
 Sherman, Elizabeth, index and catalog clerk, U. S. Signal Corps, Washington, D. C.

Currin, Althea, children's librarian, Danbury Public Library, Danbury, Conn.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY, *Director*.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF ATLANTA—LIBRARY SCHOOL

The school had the opportunity of hearing Dr. Frank P. Hill on May 14 when he was in the city on a visit to the Camp Gordon Library. Dr. Hill gave a sketch of the war work of the A. L. A. as he had just seen it in his visits to the camp libraries.

The graduating exercises of the school were held on June 1 in the class room. Prof. Azariah Root of Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, gave the graduation address, choosing as his subject, "The value of a library in a democracy." Certificates were delivered by William L. Percy, president of the board of trustees of the library.

Prof. Root spoke to the class on May 31 on "The use of a college or school library by the community."

At the annual meeting of the Graduates' Association on May 31, it was voted that the association use the funds in the treasury to purchase a victrola for one of the wards at the Fort McPherson hospital as a contribution to war relief work by the association.

Appointments have been made as follows: Serena Bailey, assistant, Public Library, Greensboro, N. C.

Helen Brackett, assistant, Carnegie Library of Atlanta.

Clara Crawford, librarian, State Normal School for Women, Fredericksburg, Va.

Annie Maud Dawson, assistant, University of Georgia Library, Athens.

Irene Holloway, assistant, Carnegie Library of Atlanta.

Genevieve White, assistant, catalogue division, Library of Congress.

Carrie Williams, assistant, Carnegie Library of Atlanta.

TOMMIE DORA BARKER, *Director*.

WESTERN RESERVE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The series of lectures by Mrs. Julia S. Harron of the Cleveland Public Library on "Translations of foreign literature" was supplemented this year by three lectures by Clara L. Myers, associate professor of English, College for Women, W. R. U., on "Modern drama."

A delightful afternoon was spent by the students at President Thwing's home, May 17, where he talked informally about his books of biography and gave personal reminiscences of some of the eminent men whose biographies he discussed.

The annual visit to the Oberlin College Library, May 20, was as always, a very pleasant and profitable trip and the class especially enjoyed seeing Prof. Root in his own interesting library.

The entrance examinations for the class of 1919 were given May 24 and 25. The number of candidates was not so large as that of last year.

Commencement week began with the class luncheon on Monday, June 10. The Founders' Day program, Tuesday afternoon, June 11, was presided over by President Thwing, the address was given by W. H. Brett, dean of the school, on "The great war and the public library"; and Sue Austin read some of the best of the war poems.

During commencement week class honors were announced by the director as follows: First honor, Emily R. Cornell, B.A.; second honor, Adaline Bernstein; third honor, shared by Joyce G. Bisbee, A.B. and Gertrude E. Barth. At the regular university commencement, Thursday, June 13, the address was made by Dr. Henry S. Pritchett. Certificates for the completion of the Library School course were granted to 25 graduates. All are placed in positions for next year or have arranged for further study; the requests that have come to the school for recommendations have far exceeded the supply and graduates are placed at much better salaries than heretofore. The alumni luncheon to the graduating class followed immediately after the commencement exercises, with the class, the trustees of Western Reserve University, and Dr. Pritchett, the commencement orator, as guests.

The School Annual, which has for several years been a pleasing accomplishment for each class, was suspended this year, because of war conditions.

ALICE S. TYLER, *Director*.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY SCHOOL

An examination for entrance to the apprentice class was held Saturday, June 8. Four candidates were accepted. A second examination will be held Sept. 14. The class work will begin Oct. 1.

Thomas L. Montgomery, state librarian, Harrisburg, Pa., spoke to the students on "Library legislation" May 11.

A number of students in the 1917-18 class have accepted positions for the coming year in the following libraries:

Dorothy Beeken, New York Public Library.
Margaret R. Crabbe, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.
Marguerite Fahrni, Portland Library Association.
Helen K. Fletcher, Detroit Public Library.

Florence Gould, Tacoma Public Library.
Leah Helen Hughes, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.
Helen L. Jackson, Detroit Public Library.
Anna Ruth Jamison, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.
Mrs. Esther Porter-Bliss, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.
Hazel Knobloch, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.
Helen K. Carson, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.
Julia Starkey, Public Library, Eau Claire, Wis.
Ruth Van Kirk, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.
Margaret G. Weatherup, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.
Ellen Yoder, East Chicago Public Library.
Susanna Young, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.
Ebba E. Zetterberg, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Miss Bogle, as president of the Association of American Library Schools attended the "Win the war for permanent peace" conference held May 16-18 in Philadelphia under The message of the conference was an inspiring one of patriotic determination and high endeavor.

Ernestine Rose, assistant principal of the Carnegie Library School, has gone to Washington to assume the direction of the library service rendered in the base hospitals in the camps and elsewhere, relieving Caroline Webster, who has returned to her work in the State Library at Albany.

SARAH C. N. BOGLE, *Principal*.

ST. LOUIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

Recent lecturers who have addressed the students are as follows: Ernest R. Kroeger (a brother of Alice B. Kroeger) director of the Kroeger School of Music, "The literature of music"; E. H. Wuerpel, director, Washington University School of Fine Arts, two lectures on "The psychology of design" and "The psychology of the poster"; Mary C. McCulloch, kindergarten supervisor, "The story hour in the kindergarten"; Clark McAdams of the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, "Journalism"; Dr. C. S. Boucher, assistant professor of history, Washington University, "The literature of American history"; Thekla Bernays, "Italian drama."

The spring schedule included visits to the Mercantile Library, the libraries of Washington University, Missouri Historical Association, Barnes Hospital, Washington University Medical School, and Missouri Botanical Garden.

Walter B. Skinner gave the class a talk on practical printing and conducted the class thru the printing plant of Buxton and Skinner.

A visit of inspection was also made to the Library Bureau office where the students had the opportunity of seeing library equipment and modern filing systems.

All of the students are under appointment, either permanent or temporary.

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON LIBRARY SCHOOL

Tuesday evening, May 21, the Alumni Association of the University of Washington Library School held its annual dinner at the University Commons. The members of the present graduating class, the guests of honor, were welcomed into the association at this time. Mildred Pope, librarian of the Queen Anne High School, spoke on the opportunities of library school alumni associations. Mr. Henry, director of the school, spoke on the prospects for graduates of the school, and urged that they go to eastern library schools for advanced study.

The following officers were elected for the new year: President, Mabel Ashley, 1914; vice-president, Mary Gibb, 1917; secretary, Lillian Anderson, 1916; treasurer, Eleanor Owen, 1918; editor, Margaret Schumacher, 1917.

Members of the class of 1918 have been appointed to the following positions:

Edith Cleaves, reference department, Seattle Public Library.
 Louise Coleman, University branch, Seattle Public Library.
 Helen Corbitt, Ballard branch, Seattle Public Library.
 Elizabeth Henry, Yesler branch, Seattle Public Library.
 Doris Hoyt, circulation department, Seattle Public Library.
 Hilda Plimmer, branch department, Seattle Public Library.
 Mary Arney, circulation department, Tacoma Public Library.
 Jeannette Hitchcock, circulation department, Tacoma Public Library.
 Nell Unger, librarian, Hood River County Library, Hood River, Ore.
 Pauline Giudici, assistant librarian, Medford Public Library, Medford, Ore.
 Esther Walsworth, assistant librarian, North Yakima Public Library, North Yakima, Wash.
 Margaret Martin, secretary to the librarian, University of Washington Library.

W. E. HENRY, *Director.*

CHAUTAUQUA SCHOOL FOR LIBRARIANS

The school begins this year under its new plan of providing a full year's course on the instalment plan, each summer course giving six weeks work. Students coming four summers in succession will complete a course equal to one year in any library school in the country. There will be two groups of students this summer, three in 1919, four in 1920 and years following.

The regular technical subjects will be taken up systematically, and practical work will be given in the Chautauqua and neighboring libraries. Visits are made to the libraries in Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Jamestown, and Westfield, and to the Art Metal Construction Co. at Jamestown.

Besides the library courses the students will have opportunity to hear the many dis-

tinguished speakers who lecture at Chautauqua each season.

CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Beginning on the first of May, members of the class have visited the Yolo County Free Library at Woodland, a short distance from Sacramento. The girls made the trip two at a time, spending the full day at the library. Each student was supplied with a sheet of questions to be answered, covering in detail the operation of the county library.

During the month several outside lecturers have visited the school. On May 21, Robert E. Cowan of San Francisco spoke to the class on California bibliography. On May 24, Dr. Aurelia H. Reinhardt, president of Mills College, gave a most inspiring talk on what librarians can do to help win the war. On May 31, Dr. Margaret S. McNaught, commissioner of elementary schools, spoke on the possibilities of library work in connection with the rural schools.

MILTON J. FERGUSON.

LOS ANGELES LIBRARY TRAINING SCHOOL

The following bibliographies are being prepared for graduation. Most of the subjects have been chosen in answer to a request from some department of the library.

Cameron, Marguerite. Library work with children.
 Dobbings, Dorothy. Mystery stories.
 Emmons, Louise. Bookplates.
 Graham, Geraldine. Mystery stories.
 Gregory, Marion. Interior decoration.
 Hout, Frank. Poems and novels of the war.
 McDonald, Helen. Chinese and Japanese immigration to California.
 McLaughlin, Gertrude. Plays for amateurs.
 Miller, Eliza. Short stories for high school students.
 Morton, Gabrielle. Psycho-analysis.
 Park, Isabelle. Russian novels in English translation.
 Railsback, Lucia. The little theater movement.
 Schaer, Mildred. California artists.
 Williams, Elizabeth. Red Cross.

Genevieve Kelly, Gladys Knowlton, Sidney McClees, Edna Osgood and Geraldine Shipley will present theses on "The library as a social factor in the community" in lieu of original bibliographies.

The faculty and students of the Library School formed one section of the library delegation in the great Red Cross parade May 18. Forty thousand persons, representing municipal, educational and social organizations, marched thru the business district of Los Angeles in appropriate costume with bands and banners.

On May 28 the alumni gave a tea in the school room in honor of Mrs. Brewitt, who has accepted a position as librarian of the Alhambra Public Library. Representatives of the five classes she has taught were present

to assure her of their appreciation of the wonderful work she has done. Under her direction the school has developed from a training class to a library school and the inspiration of her professional ideals has left a marked impression on the Los Angeles library as well as on the other libraries where the graduates of the school are at work. As a tangible evidence of their regard, Mrs. Brewitt was given a mahogany tea-wagon.

Appointments from the class of 1918 have been made as follows:

Geraldine Graham, assistant in charge of work with schools in the Colusa County Library.
 Marion Gregory, librarian of the Sierra Madre Public Library.
 Frank Hout, assistant in the order department of the Oregon State Library.
 Sidney Anne McClees, children's librarian at Vernon branch of the Los Angeles Public Library.
 Elza Miller, assistant in the branches headquarters of the Los Angeles Public Library.
 Gabrielle Morton, temporary position as assistant in the Santa Barbara Public Library.
 Isabelle Park, in charge of the work with schools in the Stanislaus County Library.
 Geraldine Shipley, assistant in the Long Beach Public Library.
 Elizabeth Williams, assistant in the order department of the Los Angeles Public Library.

MARION L. HORTON, *Instructor.*

Review

POWER, RALPH L. Boston's special libraries. New York City: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1917. 138 p. D. \$1.

It is quite true that the value of a book cannot be judged by its size. This small volume contains a mine of information for the special librarian, business man and research worker.

One of its best features is its simplicity. The author has accomplished his aim to state facts plainly, and to give only facts of real importance to those who have charge of or who contemplate establishing a special library. He describes the methods adopted to solve such common problems as pamphlet filing, duplicate card indexes, binding and routing of periodicals, discusses the question whether the library shall be centralized or made departmental with a general and departmental catalog, etc., and tells the policy adopted towards non-members of the staff who are interested in the library's speciality.

Anyone interested in the controversy regarding the value of the special library to a business house and the duty of the public library to meet the needs of the business man will find the book suggestive of arguments for whichever side of the question he favors. These arguments will be based on the story of how each special library came to be and

a tabulation of some of the facts given as to the number of books and pamphlets in each library.

Mr. Power does not claim to have described all the special libraries of Boston. He has, however, told about a wide variety, and the 66 included in the book are the most important libraries of each class. Location, resources, terms of use by the public, and the name of the librarian, are among the points recorded for each, and in many cases detailed description of classification schemes, methods of filing, or special functions of the library are also given.

The book is carefully indexed, and a suggestive bibliography of several pages is appended for the convenience of business librarians.

JESSIE E. DORRANCE.

Librarians

ABBOT, Mabel, Library School of the New York Public Library 1911-14, who was until May 15 first assistant in the catalog department of the Minneapolis Public Library, has taken a similar position and is also acting as a half-time reference assistant in the Tacoma Public Library.

ABBOTT, Pearl, assistant in the circulation department of the Tacoma Public Library, resigned May 18 to accept a position in the civil service at Washington, D. C.

ADAMS, Louise G., Western Reserve 1917, has been appointed to a branch library position in the Cincinnati Public Library.

ALLISON, Gladys B., New York State Library School 1913-14, has resigned her position as librarian of the children's department, Houston (Tex.) Public Library, to become librarian of the Southwest Texas State Normal School at San Marcos.

AMES, Harriet, has received an appointment as assistant librarian at the Medical Library of the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research in New York. At the present time she is librarian at the Connecticut State Normal School at Danbury, Conn.

ANDERSON, Mrs. Rachel Rhoades, Pratt 1911, has been made service directory librarian of the Community Clearing House in New York.

ARNEY, Mary, of the University of Washington Library School, 1918, has been ap-

pointed substitute in the circulation department of the Tacoma Public Library, beginning, June 1.

AYER, Thomas P., who was formerly employed in the Library of Congress and more recently has been assistant librarian for the Federal Trade Commission in Washington, has been made librarian, succeeding C. C. Houghton.

BEARD, Ruth, California State Library School, 1914, and assistant in the California State Library and in the Sutro Branch of the California State Library since 1915, was married May 19 to Roy Fremont McDowell of San Francisco. Mr. McDowell has enlisted in the U. S. Navy and is at present stationed at Mare Island. Mrs. McDowell has not as yet severed her connection with the Sutro branch.

BLANCHARD, Alice A., Carnegie 1907, has resigned as head of the children's work in Newark, N. J. Her present address is Montpelier, Vt.

BURGESS, Alice P., Carnegie 1915, has resigned her position in the Detroit Public Library. Miss Burgess' temporary address is Royal Oak, Mich.

BREWITT, Mrs. Theodora Root, Wisconsin 1907-08, principal of the Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library, resigned that position on June 1 to become librarian of the Alhambra (Cal.) Public Library. In her five years at Los Angeles, to which she came in 1913, from the Normal School Library at Lewiston, Idaho, Mrs. Brewitt has carried thru an important constructive work, in building from the training class of the Los Angeles Public Library—one of the pioneers in its field in the United States—a well organized, carefully balanced one-year library school course, standardized according to accepted principles and methods. To its development she brought thorough technical equipment, high ideals, and a quiet and devoted persistence, so unobtrusive that the full measure of her work will not be realized until time has given permanence to the foundations she established. In her new field—the administration of one of the most attractive smaller California libraries—her former associates know that her service will not be bounded by a single community, but will be, as heretofore, an influence for constructive development in the California library world.

BROWN, Margaret W., who was for several years librarian of the State Travelling Li-

brary of the Iowa Library Commission, has become head of the county department of Santa Barbara (Calif.) Public Library.

BROWN, Ruth, New York State Library School, 1916-17, has joined the staff of catalogers in the Office of the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. For the past year Miss Brown has been engaged in war library work in connection with the Food Administration.

BUCHER, Mrs. Ethel Sherwood, B.L.S., New York State Library School 1910, has joined the staff of the New York Public Library as information desk assistant.

CHAPPELL, Loretta, Atlanta 1916, has been appointed assistant in the Carnegie Library, Columbus, Ga.

CHARLES, Ruth E., Western Reserve 1910, has been appointed reference librarian of the Public Library, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

CLAFLIN, Helen M., B.L.S., New York State Library School 1915, has resigned the librarianship of the Attleborough (Mass.) Public Library to become head of the Catalog department of the Brookline (Mass.) Public Library.

CLEMENT, Ina, who has been substituting as cataloger in the Municipal Reference Library in New York city, has received a permanent appointment to the position. Miss Clement was previously in the libraries of the American Society of Civil Engineers and the American Bankers' Association.

CLIZBEE, Azalea, Library School of the New York Public Library 1912-14, has been appointed editor of the Readers' Guide Supplement for the H. W. Wilson Company.

CORB, Lucille, Atlanta, 1914, has resigned her position in the Ordnance Department at Washington, D. C.

COLDEWAY, Anna, who has been employed at the Louisville Public Library for the past six years, has tendered her resignation, and it has been accepted. She has taken a position with the Kentucky Title Savings Bank.

CRANE, Mrs. Mura M., Western Reserve 1916, has returned to the Cleveland Public Library as acting first assistant at the Miles Park branch.

CUMMINS, Catherine Ruth, Simmons 1912, was married May 29 to Berkeley Wheeler, and now lives on Elm Street, Concord, Mass.

CUSHING, Helen G., New York State Library School 1917-18, has been appointed assistant in the New York State Library.

DIXON, Vera M., of the Iowa State College Library, is in Washington assisting in the selection of technical books for camp libraries.

EDMONSON, Mattie Bibb, Atlanta 1906, is acting as assistant in the Public Library in Montgomery, Ala.

ELDRIDGE, Bessie L., New York State Library School 1917-18, has been engaged as first assistant in the State Normal School Library at Geneseo, N. Y.

ENGLISH, Gladys, Western Reserve 1917, enters upon her duties July 1 as reference librarian in the Public Library, Fresno, Calif.

FINNEY, Florence G., Pratt 1917, formerly reference librarian of the Reynolds Library, Rochester, N. Y., has been made assistant in the reference department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

GATES, Alice J., compiler of the Catalogue of Technical Periodicals of New York City, and formerly assistant librarian of the Engineering Societies Library, is now the assistant librarian of the Bankers Trust Company.

GIBB, Mary, Univ. of Washington 1917, has been appointed an index and catalog clerk in the Ordnance Department at Washington, D. C.

GODDARD, Alice, Carnegie 1903, has been granted leave of absence by her board of directors (Perth Amboy, N. J.) to do reconstruction work in France.

GOULD, Florence, Carnegie 1918, has been appointed in charge of the children's room at the Main building of the Tacoma Public Library, beginning Sept. 1.

HARRINGTON, Marjorie A., New York State Library School 1917-18, has been appointed general assistant in the New Haven Public Library.

HAWKINS, Dorothy L., New York State Library School, 1918, has returned to the staff of the Wilmington Institute Free Library.

HICKIN, Eleanor, cataloger at the Public Library in Grand Rapids, Mich., has resigned to take a similar position in Oberlin College Library in Oberlin, Ohio.

HINTON, Fanny, Atlanta 1917, has been appointed head of the reference department of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.

HITCHCOCK, Jeanette, graduate of Leland Stanford University and the Library School of the University of Washington, 1918, has been appointed assistant in the circulation department of the Tacoma Public Library, beginning June 1.

HOUGHTON, C. C., who has been librarian for the Federal Trade Commission in Washington, has been relieved of his duties as librarian to give all his time to certain executive duties which will assist the chief economist. Among other duties he will keep track of outside developments which may concern the operations of the economic division and keep in touch with the several investigations in progress, keeping approximate estimates of their current costs. He will also be expected to obtain data for the economic division and keep its files, besides maintaining efficiency records, etc.

HUDSON, Abbie, has been appointed as assistant cataloger at the University of Missouri. She has been engaged three years as a student helper, receiving her degree from the university this year.

JAMESON, Ethel, who was erroneously reported last month as having resigned from the New York Public Library to do canteen work in France with the Y. M. C. A., has been given leave of absence from the science division and left June 26. She has gone to Paris to work for a time in the Red Cross offices there, with the expectation of going eventually into reconstruction work in the field.

JENKS, Lorette, Pratt 1913, recently of the Chicago Public Library, has been appointed to the reference catalog division of the New York Public Library.

JONES, Margaret, Atlanta 1916, has taken a position of cataloger in the Virginia State Library, Richmond.

KIMBALL, Flor-Etta, Pratt 1914, has resigned from the Carnegie Library at Pittsburgh to take a position in the Military Intelligence Bureau in New York.

LEVIN, Nathan R., B.L.S., New York State Library School, 1918, has returned to the staff of the Chicago Public Library.

LEWIS, Helen B., has resigned from the Public Library of Council Bluffs, Ia., to take a position in the Cleveland Public Library.

LILL, Mrs. E. W., who has been in Mexico City for some time, has resigned as cataloger

at the Municipal Reference Library in New York city.

LINDHOLM, Marie F., librarian of the Public Service Commission, First District, New York City, died Mar. 16.

LUCHT, Ida C., Western Reserve 1916, has returned to the Cleveland Public Library as acting first assistant at Sterling branch.

McARTHUR, Muriel A., Western Reserve 1914, has resigned from her position in the Buffalo Public Library to assist in the work of the A. L. A. dispatch office in New York under L. J. Bailey.

McCAUGHTRY, Ruth, of the Iowa State University Library, has been engaged as assistant cataloger at the University of Missouri.

McINTOSH, Rosamond, Pratt 1914, of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, has taken a position in the New York Dispatch Office of the Library War Service.

McKELVY, Esther A., Pratt 1915, formerly assistant at the Normal School Library of Tempe, Arizona, has been appointed assistant teacher of English in the Commercial High School of Brooklyn.

McKINSTRY, Ruth E., Pratt 1917, has been transferred from the War Service headquarters to the New York Dispatch Office.

MARSHALL, Mary K., Western Reserve 1914, has recently entered upon her duties as head cataloger of the Adelbert College Library, Western Reserve University.

MARTIN, Helen, children's librarian of the Union Square branch of the Somerville (Mass.) Public Library, has resigned to accept a position as head of the children's department of the Public Library of East Cleveland, Ohio.

MAURICE, Nathalie A., Pratt 1906, has been transferred from the inspection division of the Ordnance Department in Washington to the New York district office of the Ordnance Department.

MEREDITH, Roberta, University of Washington, 1917, has received appointment as index and catalog clerk in the Ordnance Department at Washington, D. C.

MULLEN, Mary, Atlanta 1910, has resigned as assistant in the State Normal School, Greensboro, N. C., to take the position of as-

sistant in the Alabama State Department of Archives and History, Montgomery.

PAGE, Mildred, Simmons 1914, has been appointed librarian in the Danbury (Conn.) Normal School.

PALMER, Mary Bell, Atlanta 1909, has resigned as librarian of the Carnegie Library Commission in Charlotte temporarily. In September, Miss Palmer joins the faculty of the Atlanta Library School as instructor.

PEEPLES, Grace Angier, Atlanta 1914, is substituting at the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.

PERRMAN, Mrs. Ruth Dickinson, Pratt 1917, has been made assistant librarian of the Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

PFLUGER, Benno, assistant librarian at Cooper Union, in New York City, will lose his status as a citizen of the United States if a suit in equity to cancel his certificate of citizenship is successful. Mr. Pfluger, who was born in Germany, was naturalized as a citizen in the New York State Supreme Court in May, 1912. It is alleged that he swore falsely, and did not in fact renounce allegiance to the German Emperor. The Government complaint filed June 4 quotes the following from letters alleged to have been written by him: "Wait only for good news. Just patience and perseverance—that is the secret. I am so glad that the Argentine kept firm in the late crisis. Our hour comes soon. Have patience until our field-gray at last have put an end to this."

PIDGEON, Marie K., B.L.S. New York State Library School 1916, resigned her position as assistant in the Legislative Reference section of the New York State Library to join the indexing and cataloging force in the office of the Quartermaster General.

PIERCE, Annie, Atlanta 1912, has been appointed librarian of the Carnegie Library of Charlotte, N. C.

POWER, Ralph L., librarian of the College of Business Administration at Boston University and editor of *Special Libraries*, has enlisted in the Regular Army and has gone to the headquarters of the American Expeditionary Forces abroad to do statistical work.

PRALL, Beatrice, B.L.S. Illinois 1916, has been chosen to succeed Dorothy D. Lyon as

librarian of the Little Rock (Ark.) Public Library.

PULSIFER, Helen E., of the Norfolk House Center Library, Roxbury, Mass., was appointed to the staff of the Somerville Public Library, May 5.

RANDALL, Elinor E., B.L.S., New York State Library School 1918, has been appointed assistant in the central lending department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

REED, Lulu, Library School of the New York Public Library 1915-16, was married at Paducah, Ky., on Feb. 24, 1918, to Fain W. King. Mr. and Mrs. King will reside for the present in Washington, Mr. King being stationed there with the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army.

RICE, Paul North, who left the New York Public Library last fall to enter the Quartermasters Corps, was in Florida all winter, as an instructor at Camp Johnston. Following his promotion as sergeant he was put at the head of a newly organized school for water transportation, and has recently been selected to organize a school covering all modes of transportation at Camp Meigs, in Washington.

RODGERS, Alice I., of the St. Louis Public Library Training School, has been engaged as assistant in charge of the Agricultural Library of the University of Missouri.

RUPP, Julia, for seven and a half years librarian of the Oshkosh (Wis.) Public Library, has tendered her resignation, to become effective Sept. 1.

SCHABACKER, Muriel J., Pratt 1917, has gone to the Ohio State University Library as cataloger.

SCHUMMERS, Gladys E., Pratt 1915, was married March 30 to Sergeant John G. Vonhold of the 309th Heavy Field Artillery. Mrs. Vonhold will continue in her position as librarian of the Fair Haven branch of the New Haven Public Library for the duration of the war.

SCOTT, Margaret J., New York State Library School, 1917-18, has been appointed cataloger in Haverford College Library. She will begin her duties in September.

SEELEY, Lillian R., for the past two years an assistant in the library at Stockbridge, Mass., died at her home in that town May 17.

SHAVER, Mary M., B.L.S., New York State Library School, 1918, is assisting Miss Downey in the Chautauqua Summer Library School. In the fall she will resume her work in Vassar College Library.

SMALLEY, Marie, Simmons 1912, is now an index and catalog clerk in the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Washington, D. C.

SMITH, Emily Bird, Western Reserve Library School, has been appointed as assistant cataloger for special work at the University of Missouri.

SMITH, Harriett, of the Tacoma Public Library, resigned May 15 to be married in June to Lieut. Frank S. Buckley.

SMITH, May, Atlanta 1914, was married on March 30, 1918, to Albert A. Rayle, second lieutenant, Medical Corps.

SNYDER, Mary B., Library School of the New York Public Library 1912-13. (Drexel 1902) has left the library of Henry Disston and Sons, Inc., Philadelphia, to organize the library of E. F. Houghton and Company, in the same city.

SPENCER, Mrs. Mary, state librarian in Michigan, has been appointed librarian for the Michigan organization of the Women's Council of National Defense. She has also been made an honorary life member of the Inside Club, of Jackson prison, of the Pathfinders' Club of America, an organization to help prisoners regardless of nationality, color, tongue or creed. She has arranged to supply prisoners in Jackson with pictures to be hung in their quarters and with traveling libraries.

STEFFENS, Laura, on the staff of the California State Library since 1902, and librarian of the Sutro branch of the California State Library in San Francisco, since it was first opened on Jan. 2, 1917, was married on April 27 to Dr. Allen H. Suggett, Orthodontist of San Francisco. Mrs. Suggett plans to remain in library work.

STOKELY, Hattie, Western Reserve 1913, has entered upon her duties in one of the branches of the New York Public Library.

STULL, Maud I., Library School of the New York Public Library 1915-16 (Drexel 1914), who has been an assistant in the Extension Division of the New York Public Library, has accepted a position as librarian for the World Outlook Publishing Co., New York.

SUDERS, Mildred, Carnegie 1914, was married June 12 to Henry Havelock Simpson. Mr. and Mrs. Simpson will be at home after September 1 at 19 Mowry St., Chester, Pa.

SULLIVAN, Lillian, Carnegie 1916, was married June 4 to Dr. Harry Nevin Malone.

TAYLOR, Clara Angell, Western Reserve 1915, is in charge of apprentice training in the Public Library, Dallas, Texas, while her husband is attending the Aviation School there.

TEUSCHER, Lorna J., St. Louis 1917, has been appointed librarian of the Public Library at El Reno, Okla.

THAYER, Gordon W., Western Reserve 1912, has entered military service and is now at Camp Gordon, Ga.

THROOP, Dr. George R., Collier professor of Greek in Washington University, has been appointed assistant librarian of the St. Louis Public Library. Prof. Throop is a native of Tennessee. He graduated at De Pauw University, Greencastle, Ind., in 1901 and received the degree of A. M. there in 1903 and that of Ph.D. at Cornell University in 1905. Besides Washington University, he has held teaching positions in his *alma mater* at Cornell University, and at the Illinois College, Jacksonville, Ill. Dr. Throop has written and published to a considerable extent in the subjects in which he has been interested, mostly in philological journals and in "Washington University Studies." He is a member of various learned societies and has for some time been secretary of the St. Louis Society of the Archaeological Institute of America. Dr. Throop has taken special interest in building up the Library of Washington University and has been of great service to the university in this field. He has recently done administrative work for the Red Cross, and in this capacity he has shown himself an unusually capable executive.

TORRENCE, Mrs. Crown, Atlanta 1917, has been appointed children's librarian of the Columbus branch, New York Public Library.

UPPER, Gezina Thomas, University of Washington 1916, has accepted a position as assistant at the Yesler branch of the Seattle Public Library.

VAIL, Robert W. G., Library School of the New York Public Library 1914-16, was married on June 1 to Inez M. Rogers at Elmhurst, L. I.

WALKER, Catherine, Atlanta 1913, is acting as assistant in the Camp Library at Camp Gordon.

WALLER, Florence M., New York State Library School 1918, will go to the Seattle Public Library in June to take charge of the industrial arts department.

WILBY, Mrs. Stephen W., who has been taking a course in library work at Columbia University, has been appointed a librarian of the new Wilby High School in Waterbury, Conn., named in honor of her husband, Stephen W. Wilby.

WILLIAMS, Carrie L., branch librarian of the East Somerville branch of the Public Library, has been granted a leave of absence for the duration of the war to take charge of the Base Hospital at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.

WIRTSCHAFTER, Edith, Western Reserve 1917, has been appointed to the foreign division of the Cleveland Public Library.

YARMOLINSKY, Abraham, has been appointed chief of the Slavonic division of the New York Public Library, and assumed his duties on June 15, taking the place of W. M. Petrovitch, who resigned to join the Serbian army. Mr. Yarmolinsky is an author and a translator of books from Russian into English. He was born in Russia, was graduated from the University of Neuchâtel, Switzerland, and from the College of the City of New York, receiving the degree of A. B., and is at present an instructor in Russian in the College of the City of New York and a candidate for the degree of Ph.D. at Columbia University.

YATES, Marjorie (Mrs. I. Clyde Cornog), Simmons 1916, is doing filing and general office work with the Symington Machine Company, Rochester, N. Y.

YEARGAIN, Harriet, St. Louis, 1913, has resigned from the catalog department of the St. Louis Public Library to accept a position in the Quartermaster General's Office, Washington, D. C.

YOUNG, Frances, Library School of the New York Public Library 1913-15, has left her position with the Montgomery (Ala.) Library Association, and has been appointed librarian for the National Organization of Public Health Nursing, New York.

THE LIBRARY WORLD

New England

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Manchester. A "silver thimble" fund has been started at the City Library for the collection of old jewelry, spoons, or coins of silver or gold which can be sold or melted and turned into money. The proceeds will go to the local chapter of the Red Cross.

Sunapee. Martha H. Abbot, lately deceased, left in her will \$500 to the Methodist church, three-fifths of the remainder of her estate for a Public Library in memory of her husband, and the remainder of the estate to Colby academy. It is estimated that the town will receive upwards of \$12,000 for the library.

MASSACHUSETTS

Abington. By the will of Marietta W. Dyer, filed in Plymouth in May, the sum of \$80,000 is left for a library here, to be known as the Dyer Memorial Library and to be erected on land owned by the testatrix on the north side of Center avenue. Dr. Gilman Osgood of Rockland and William Coughlan of Abington are named as trustees. On the completion of the library these two trustees are to elect a third, and the board is to be self-perpetuating. It is directed that the trustees shall install historical and biographical works in the library, with as complete a set of Massachusetts histories as may be obtainable, with general histories of the United States and the world, and that these are to be accessible to the public. Leave is also given to the trustees to use any paintings and pictures, bric-a-brac and other household effects which they may deem fitting for the embellishment of the library. The residue of the estate is left in the care of the trustees as the Dyer fund, the income of which is to be used for books, manuscripts, maps, pictures and other things for the library, and for the collection of books written or compiled by persons born in or residents of Plymouth county. It is also provided that in the event of the organization of an Abington Historical Society it may meet in the library, and the trustees are directed to provide cabinets and cases for its collections.

Waltham. The Public Library's collection of material about Waltham is steadily growing. Five years ago there were only about a dozen Waltham items listed in the

card catalog at the library, where now there are about six hundred.

Webster. One of the matters which came up at the town meeting in May was the acceptance of the bequest by Mrs. Augusta E. Corbin of \$75,000 for a free public library, \$25,000 for its maintenance, and \$25,000 whose income should be used for the purchase of books.

Middle Atlantic

NEW YORK

Binghamton. The Binghamton Public Library acted as host to the Broome Home Economics Association for Conservation on Saturday, June 1. The meeting was held under the auspices of a local committee and representatives from each district in the county were invited. The business sessions were held in the assembly room and the staff rest room was utilized for the buffet lunch. Guests brought basket lunches to which the committee contributed coffee and ice cream. The meeting resulted in the enrollment of 85 members.

New York City. The Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense has established an outdoor canteen under the trees at the southeast corner of the Public Library at Fifth avenue and Fortieth street, for the use of soldiers, sailors and nurses. The men can sit there and watch the kaleidoscopic pageantry of Fifth avenue pass before their eyes. Gay blue cornflowers and yellow daisies as well as potted plants, donated by local florists, adorn the canteen, and the railings facing on Fifth avenue and Fortieth street are bright with window boxes donated by Bloomingdale's. The chairs and tables and the flower pots on every table are painted blue. The canteen, which is the first of a series of five, has seats for fifty and hundreds of boys will be served every day.

Newburgh. In the office of the Newburgh Shipyards, Inc., there has been installed a library of about 100 volumes, open to shipyard employees during the hours of 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. inclusive. Every employee can borrow the library books, but not more than three at one time. These must be returned within one week, but a renewal can usually be made for another week, upon application. There is no trained librarian in charge, but

one of the employees looks after the books, each man respecting the rules and regulations as laid down for his guidance.

Salamanca. The common council has adopted a resolution to appropriate \$1750 annually to meet the cost of maintenance of a library which the Carnegie Corporation, on the strength of such appropriation, will erect at an expenditure of \$17,500. The acceptance of the offer must be made by the 3d of next February and the building must be completed before February, 1921. The Federation of Women's Clubs of this city provides the site.

NEW JERSEY

Newark. - The Beaver street branch of the Public Library is henceforth to be used almost exclusively for business purposes. All books of fiction have been returned to the main library. A special collection of late books on the war, which will be changed every few weeks, will be added to the business branch. Other branches remain closed, for want of funds, but the work with schools is being maintained.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia. For the second time within a year the Supreme Court has halted work on the Public Library building, for which foundation excavations have been almost completed on the Parkway at Nineteenth street. The issue decided by the state's highest tribunal in an opinion made public June 3 by Justice Frazier, declares in a clear-cut manner that the city has no right to stipulate whether stone for public buildings can be cut within or without the city limits. The Supreme Court suggests that any stipulation as to where the stone shall be cut is in violation of the Constitution. This decision knocks out the contract with the city held by John Gill & Sons of Cleveland, for \$5,535,000. The history of the case is summed up in the *Philadelphia Record*. It appears that the original contract was executed with the George A. Fuller Company for \$2,219,000, and was based upon the stone being prepared and cut at the quarry in Indiana. John F. Flynn, a taxpayer, attacked the contract, on the grounds that to cut the stone outside of the city violated the ordinances of 1894 and 1895 requiring the preparation of all stone for municipal buildings, "within the city limits." The issue was not decided on the cut-stone question, because Director Datesman had changed the copy of the specifications sent to prospective bidders to get alternate bids, to cut the stone either within or without the city, without changing the form of the

advertisement, which called for the stone being cut within the city limits. This irregularity in the form of specifications was attacked by the Supreme Court, in an opinion by the late Justice Mestrezat. The contract was annulled May 23, 1917, by this decree. The city authorities hastened into the Legislature and had an act passed and approved July 6, 1917, seeking to validate the two doubtful ordinances referred to, to the extent that "any or all of the work" may be done within the limits of the city, and validating all ordinances relating thereto. Specifications were so framed and on July 12 new bids were received. Gill & Sons were low on both provisions as to cut stone either within or outside the city limits. Walter R. Taylor, a taxpayer, filed suit in Common Pleas Court No. 1, which Judge Audenried dismissed. The appeal to the Supreme Court was taken, and Justice Frazier says: "A consideration of the validity of the previous ordinances is unnecessary. If the municipality may require stone cutting to be done within its boundaries, it may also extend this requirement to all materials and supplies, and provide for their production and manufacture within its limits. An escape is impossible from the conclusion that such action would result in a regulation of labor, trade and manufacturing, and must, accordingly, be special legislation within the meaning of the Constitution." No new proposals for constructing the building will be requested until after the war.

Pittsburgh. The Darlington collection of Americana at Guyasuta, comprising 8000 volumes of rare and valuable books, prints, maps, etc., and probably exceeded only by that of the Wisconsin Historical Society, west of the Alleghany Mountains, has been given to the University of Pittsburgh by the two surviving daughters as a memorial library to their parents, William M. and Mary O'Hara Darlington. The collection is especially rich in material bearing on the early West and many volumes are enriched by rare prints, autograph letters of military and men prominent in the early history of the country.

South Atlantic

VIRGINIA

Leesburg. Thomas Willing Balch, of Philadelphia, has offered to erect at an expense of \$10,000, a modern library building in this town in memory of his father, Thomas Balch, who was born in Leesburg, July 23, 1821, and who, later in life, became known as the father of international arbitration, which

finally culminated in The Hague tribunal. The new building will be modern in every particular, artistic in design, fireproof in construction and work upon it will be begun as soon as a site has been selected.

Richmond. The fourteenth annual report of the Virginia State Library contains, in addition to the usual information on the work of the library, a 450-page register of the General Assembly of Virginia from 1776 to 1918, and of the constitutional conventions, compiled by Earl G. Swem, assistant state librarian, and John W. Williams, clerk of the House of Delegates. The fiscal year of the library has been changed to conform to that of the state, which ends Sept. 30, and the report in consequence covers only eleven months. During that time the total number of books added was 3311, one thousand of which were bequeathed by Col. Robert L. Parrish. There were 17,309 visitors to the library, who used 20,330 books, and in addition 6492 were circulated.

NORTH CAROLINA

Durham. The Public Library building and lot was sold at public auction in March to Gilbert C. White for \$21,000. Trustees of the library plan to move to a temporary location immediately. An option is now held on a piece of property to be used as a new site. This property will be purchased and a Carnegie building erected.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Charleston. Public spirited citizens of this city have raised by subscription \$15,000 in cash to be advanced to the Charleston Library Society for the purpose of paying off its mortgage on the building and so securing \$5000 from the Carnegie Corporation, thus extinguishing \$5000 of their bonds. In return for the loan the society agrees to transfer and assign to each individual so much of its interest in the estate of the late John L. Dawson, M.D., left to the society under his will, as will amount to the sum written opposite to their respective names, with interest from the date of payment at the rate of four per cent per annum until payment is made. These sums are to be paid from the estate, when said estate is distributed, before any other payment is made. The plan was devised by Theodore D. Jervey, a member of the board of trustees.

East North Central

MICHIGAN

Albion. A new Carnegie Library is to be erected here. Mayor E. F. Hoaglin has ap-

pointed a new library board to look after the plans.

Belding. The Alvah N. Belding Library was dedicated May 14 with fitting ceremony. Over 2000 persons packed the large Chautauqua tent erected on the grounds adjoining the new edifice. Sickness of Alvah N. Belding, the donor, in his hotel here was the only feature marring the completeness of the occasion. Altho 80 years old, he was driven to the platform and remained thruout a part of the program. His son, Fred N. Belding, acted as his proxy during the afternoon. On the platform were 30 of the heads of the Belding Brothers & Company interests, located in various parts of the United States, Mayor E. E. Fales of Belding, and many guests. Mr. Belding, Jr., gave the library governing board a check for \$1000 and his sister, Mrs. Florence Belding-Knuckols, an endowment of \$100 per year for 10 years, both to be used for the purchase of books. The new edifice was erected at a cost of \$50,000. It stands as a memorial to Mr. Belding's father and mother who were the founders of the city which bears their name. Following the ceremonies President R. H. Hall, of the board of commerce, presented the donor with a handsome gold headed cane as a mark of appreciation. A bouquet of American Beauty roses was presented to Mr. Belding by a school girl in behalf of the boys and girls of the public schools.

Berlin. The Berlin hotel property has been deeded by Charles Wilde to the newly formed Wilde Memorial Library Association. The building is undergoing repairs and when completed will be turned over to the association free of incumbrance.

Detroit. A library station has been opened in the "M" building of the Ford factory, first floor, next to the pay office, convenient for all employees. Books of all kinds are included, in English and in foreign languages, and more will be supplied on request. The station is open every day. Its establishment brings the number of factory stations for employees to an even dozen.

Detroit. The grass plot in front of the Main Library building has been plowed and fenced and will be turned into a big Victory garden, conducted by government experts under the direction of the J. L. Hudson Company, the board of library commissioners having formally accepted the Hudson Company's offer to assume responsibility for the space. A Victory garden in this central local-

ity will serve more than the immediate ends of the ordinary garden, for it will be a constant inspiration to the public to go home and do likewise. Even more important will be the constant attendance of a government expert who will be available for free consultation by the general public. It is probable also that the library will find a way to co-ordinate its resources of books and pamphlets on gardening and preserving of the crops.

Eaton Rapids. Now that the library board has voted to accept the \$10,000 Carnegie library which has been up for more or less discussion for the past few years, the city commission has voted to appropriate the sum of \$1000 per annum for the maintenance of the library, the money to be available for use as soon as the proposed library is completed and opened to the public.

Hastings. The city library in the new high school building was dedicated, Monday, June 10. On the first floor is a fine reading room fitted with open bookcases. Back of this is a commodious stack room. The collection of books numbers about 4000.

Marlette. Last year at spring election a quarter of a mill tax was voted for a free public library for the township. This brings in \$750 a year for library purposes, enough to make a good start. A fairly good-sized room back of the bank and next to the post office is being used for the library. This is an especially good location being so near the business center of the town and convenient to pupils of school. There are about 680 books on the shelves and the circulation averages about 30 per day.

Plainwell. Mrs. M. B. Ransome willed to the town for library purposes her residence on Main street, together with \$3000 to be spent for furnishings, and \$2000 to be invested for insurance and repairs. It is a large house, with rooms opening into each other and all in excellent repair. There is space for two reading rooms, a juvenile room and stack room. The upper floor is to be used for janitor's family and librarian. The grounds are extensive and beautiful and will be used as a public park. Over 2000 books which belonged to the Ladies' Library Association have been given to the library. The newly remodelled building was dedicated May 31.

WISCONSIN

Courses for teacher librarians will be introduced next school year in Carroll College, Lawrence College, Milwaukee-Downer

College, and the Oshkosh State Normal School. Such a course was given this year and will be continued next year in the University of Wisconsin, Beloit College, Ripon College and the Platteville State Normal School.

Eau Claire. The Eau Claire High School will have a high school library next year which will be maintained under the joint control of the authorities of the school and of the public library.

ILLINOIS

The Illinois division of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense has among its sub-committee a very active one on war information, which collects information from all over the United States and from European countries in regard to war work being done by women, and furnishes this material to the committees on speakers for use in showing the women of that part of the country the necessity that each should be doing her part at the present time. This committee has sent letters to the public libraries thruout the state inclosing copies of its literature. It has now in preparation a series of articles on the war work of women in France, England, Russia, and the United States, which will be procurable by all workers in this branch of service.

Rockford. A branch of the Public Library has been opened in the Highland School for the use of the district. A large pleasant room on the first floor has been equipped for library purposes by the Board of Education. Book cases have been placed on the east and west walls and fifteen hundred new books have been purchased. These will be supplemented by loans from the main library. The branch will be open four afternoons and one evening during the summer.

INDIANA

Rockport. Workmen have been engaged in removing the two frame buildings on the corner of Third and Walnut streets, to make room for the new library building.

OHIO

Dayton. A branch of the Public Library has been opened in the Edwin Joel Brown school.

East South Central

KENTUCKY

Louisville. A picture of President Andrew Jackson has been given to the Public Library by Ben F. Atchison, and a portrait of David Castleman, father of General John Breckenridge Castleman, loaned to the library.

TENNESSEE

College credit is now being given for the courses on the organization and administration of a high school library which are given as a part of the work in library economy at the Summer School of the South in the University of Tennessee. Beginning with 1918-19, these courses will be given for a half year as a junior and senior elective in education.

Knoxville. Dedicatory exercises of the new Carnegie library for negroes in Knoxville were held May 6 at the Mount Zion Baptist church, two blocks east of the site of the new building, located at the corner of East Vine avenue and Nelson street, which was thrown open for inspection after the program of music and speaking at the church. The new library movement for the negroes was put on foot by Prof. C. W. Cansler, who was aided in the work by former Mayor S. G. Heiskell in bringing the matter before the Carnegie Corporation. The city commissioners made it possible thru agreeing to maintain it. It is now equipped with 2000 books.

West North Central

MINNESOTA

St. Paul. The petition of the committee of deans and the University senate for a new library building has been rejected by the Board of Regents of the University of Minnesota, insufficient funds being given as the cause for the rejection of the proposal.

West South Central

OKLAHOMA

Norman. Work on the construction of a new library building on the University of Oklahoma campus has been started. The building under the contract will probably be completed in November.

TEXAS

Gatesville. The Gatesville schools—teachers and pupils—have shown their patriotism by their deeds. Among the many things done to serve their country they have bought and donated to library endowment seven fifty-dollar bonds, most of the pupils earning the amount contributed.

Mountain

MONTANA

On April 23, 1918, the Montana State Council of Defense issued an order forbidding the use of the German language in public and

private schools and in the pulpits of the state and ordering the withdrawal of certain German text books from the public and school libraries. The order further requires that librarians are "to withdraw from circulation and use . . . books which, in the judgment of such school authorities and librarians, contain German propaganda."

Butte. No books were issued from the Butte Public Library between the dates of May 4 and May 14. During this time an inventory of all the books in the institution was taken and the rooms given their annual renovating. One of the features of the house cleaning was the removal of all books in the German language from the shelves of the library. This order was in accordance with the order of the State Council of Defense, which has issued such instructions to every library in the state.

COLORADO

Denver. The Byers and Smiley branch libraries were expected to open in May. Each cost \$20,000, defrayed by grants from the Carnegie Corporation. Two other branches have been promised, but construction has been been postponed until the war is over.

Denver. On account of the high cost of building materials and the scarcity of labor, the library board has deemed it wise to postpone building the last two of the four branch libraries which were to have been built in Denver and for which the appropriation has been made. The board wrote the Carnegie Corporation asking that the building be postponed and received the reply that the erection of these buildings might be put off provided they be finished by October, 1920. Their location has never been decided upon, altho Park hill seemed to be the most favorable site for one and Globeville or Elyria for the other. The William N. Byers branch library at West Seventh avenue and Santa Fe drive and the William H. Smiley branch at Berkeley park, were ready for use early in the summer. An appropriation of \$80,000 was granted for the four libraries and the two which are already finished have cost approximately \$20,000 each.

UTAH

Salt Lake. The dedication of the new Carnegie library on Eighth West and Sixth South streets was held May 27. More than 500 persons were in attendance, addresses were made and musical numbers rendered.

Pacific

WASHINGTON

Tacoma. The board of trustees of the Tacoma Public Library by unanimous vote have protested to members of Congress against the provision of the War Revenue Act which would establish a zone system for postage charges on magazines and periodicals.

OREGON

Because of defects in the present library law, Governor Withycombe has appointed a committee to draft a bill for a new law to be submitted at the next session of the legislature. The county unit system of library administration will be provided in the bill, since this system is favored by Miss Cornelia Marvin, state librarian, and others who have observed public library service in the five Oregon counties that employ the county system, and which have most successful libraries. Among defects pointed out in the present library law are the requirement that county libraries be located at the county seats, the method of administering finances and the plan of selecting the personnel of the county library boards. Miss Marvin has written the president of each county board in the state asking that committees be appointed to prepare data to submit to the state committee for use in drawing up the proposed measure. The committees are to report by July 1.

Hermiston. The Hermiston Public Library was completed in April. The building was erected with Carnegie funds and the site was donated by J. H. Raley, of Pendleton. It is of Spanish and Italian architecture and the plans were made by Folger Johnson, of Portland. The building contains a main library room 24 x 50, a lecture room 24 x 26, and a committee room 12 x 14, with modern equipment. Mrs. M. E. Benedict has been appointed librarian and is now in charge of the library, which is to be maintained by the city of Hermiston.

CALIFORNIA

Sacramento. The doors of the new handsome city library at Ninth and I streets were opened to the general public April 23. The building has a capacity of 300,000 volumes, which is twice the capacity of any library on the coast. The cost was about \$130,000. On the first floor is the music or class room, which accommodates at least fifty children and opens directly into the children's reading room, which will accommodate sixty readers and holds 3500 volumes. On the left of the entrance is the newspaper and periodical room which accommodates 135 readers. On

the second floor is the large delivery room, reference room, accommodating 85 readers, and a special library reading room where physicians, lawyers and other professions may deposit valuable reference books. On the third floor are the staff rooms, and in the basement is located the large oil-burning furnace, the lighting and floor cleaning apparatus. The woodwork is oak thruout, and the desks, tables and chairs corresponding to the wood work were furnished by the city school carpenter shop. Messrs. Knowles and Mathewson of San Francisco were the general contractors, and Loring P. Rixford of the same city drew the plans which were selected by a jury from 56 designs of other architects.

San Francisco. The dedication exercises of the Golden Gate Valley branch of the Public Library were held in front of the library building, at the corner of Green and Octavia streets, May 5.

Foreign

ENGLAND

Bradford. The city authorities have established a Commercial Library for business men. The needs of retail dealers as well as of merchants will be considered. Government publications on trade matters and reference works of all kinds, commercial and technical magazines and journals, trade lists and catalogs will be kept on file. Augustus E. Ingram, American consul at Bradford, reports that the consulate furnishes the library with all possible information as to American trade publications, and will supply it with sample copies of such journals, so that the authorities can display them and find out which are in demand. Reports, year books and directories issued by chambers of commerce would no doubt be excellently placed for service in this library. All publications should be addressed to the Bradford Commercial Library, 53, Market Street, Bradford, England.

Oxford. The Bodleian Library is planning to have made a card catalog of all English books issued between 1501 and 1640 now in the library. H. R. Plomer, author of a "History of English printing," a "Dictionary of English booksellers to 1640," and other works, has been engaged by the curators for a year to compile the list from the General Catalogue of Printed Books. G. R. Redgrave, a past president of the Bibliographical Society, is expected to co-operate in the addition of printers' and publishers' names not given in the General Catalogue.

LIBRARY WORK

Notes of development in all branches of library activity, particularly as shown in current library literature. Material printed in this department is cumulated each year in the "American Library Annual."

CERTIFICATION

The standardization of librarians. Frances Simpson. *Iowa Lib. Quar.*, Jan.-March, 1918. p. 65-68.

The question of why librarians need to be "standardized" or "certified" as tho we were some superior kind of dairy product, can be met by the question: Why do we call ourselves members of a profession? If law, medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, architecture and other professions need to be certified, it is quite likely that the guild of librarians will be expected to receive the cachet of public confidence in some similar time-approved fashion. It is only now and then that the standards of professional equipment which librarianship has evolved are matters of general knowledge, tho almost anyone knows that physicians must be licensed or certified to practice medicine, the law providing the method and machinery for such certification. Therefore, a reasonable plan for the standardization of libraries should not be opposed.

Altho the teaching profession was not included in the list of professions, it too is under a system of standardization, as city, county and state teachers' examinations show.

If we demand the respect and recognition accorded to members of other professions, libraries and library staffs should be brought up to the required standard. One method is by raising the tone of the library thru demanding better and more intelligent workers. California has passed legislation establishing grades of library service and providing for examination of its library workers. An aid in this standardization will be the adoption of uniform designations instead of the looseness of terms found in all divisions of the library's service. The chief executive officer of a library may be called "librarian," "head librarian," "chief librarian," "superintendent of libraries," "director of libraries," etc. "Assistant librarian" may be applied to the one who ranks next to the librarian, or it may be applied to one or all members of the library staff; or these may all be termed "library assistants." So it is with the cataloging department.

How the proposed standardization shall be applied will be considered by the A. L. A. committee the coming year. Civil service has

been a great bugbear almost equally to library candidates and to library executives, . . . but "does help toward permanency, of that there can be no question." "The A. L. A. committee proposes a plan for certification sufficiently elastic to be feasible in various types of libraries, and yet definite enough in its provisions to satisfy the movement towards the inclusion of library service in a threatened or an already working civil service system."

If certification is legally adopted in a state, the State Library Commission or similar body of persons would have the power, granted by the state legislature to establish such grades of library service as seemed expedient in its judgment, and to conduct such tests for admission to those grades of service as it deemed wise.

CHILDREN, WORK WITH

During the coal shortage last winter, when the schools of Providence, R. I., were closed for want of fuel, several public spirited citizens, including Harold L. Madison of the Park Museum of Natural History, and Mr. Rowe, of the Rhode Island School of Design, united with Mrs. Mary E. S. Root, the children's librarians of the Public Library, in working out a practicable scheme for keeping the children off the streets. By the program which was then adopted (with the consent of the superintendent of public schools), it was decided that in the case of certain selected classes, the pupils should go to the library on certain days of the week, to the museum on other days, and to the art gallery at the Rhode Island School of Design on still others. Moreover, since the program provided for the treatment of one subject at a time (developing certain phases of it at the library, certain other phases at the Natural History Museum, certain others at the art gallery), the scheme possessed a certain unity.

The work was arranged under four topics:

- I—Animal life—Jungle book story told.
- II—Field and forest—Robin Hood story.
- III—The ocean and its inhabitants—Captains courageous.
- IV—Indians and warriors — ("vacation" ended before this was reached).

This promising plan, however, could never

have been carried out except for the prompt and cordial co-operation of all concerned, including not only the heads of the institutions above named, but the teachers, the parents, and, above all, the boys and girls themselves, who embraced the opportunity not only willingly, but with enthusiasm. Those who had the opportunity of coming in contact with these eager young minds will not soon forget their keen interest and their intelligent questions.

Side by side with this program, which was planned to include the three institutions above mentioned, there was a series of familiar talks to children given at the library each afternoon except Saturday. The natural history talks by Mr. Madison proved so interesting that they were continued long after the school buildings had been re-opened, in fact, extending thru April. In these instances, as in the other series, the opportunity was freely given for questions on the part of the boys and girls; and this privilege was frequently availed of.

EXHIBITS

"Fifteen library exhibits, composed of books, magazines, and other literature on important war subjects such as: food economy, production and conservation; war-time thrift; business efficiency, etc., were placed on display in various business houses for a week during the early part of November," writes Clarence W. Sumner, librarian of the Sioux City Public Library, in his report of the work in 1917. "Each member of the staff had charge of an exhibit. There were eleven exhibits for the down town districts and five for the branch libraries. A novel feature was that of the interior exhibit in Davidson Brothers department store, with a member of the library staff in constant attendance to show and talk about the books on display. A three-cornered booth on the main floor, draped with tapestries from the furniture department, was placed at our disposal. Posters and signs mentioning the library and the books on the tables were used. Many people were attracted by the display and many new patrons who had not used the library before signed library cards. There were numerous requests for the books on display, and names were taken and the desired books were reserved, notification being sent as soon as the books were returned to the library."

LANTERN SLIDES

A circular letter has been sent by Bernard C. Steiner to all Maryland libraries, informing them that thru the Federal Food Admin-

istrator for Maryland, Edwin G. Baetjer, stereopticon slides have been provided for three illustrated lectures upon the war. These lectures are—Soldier life on the battle front in France, Some things the British are doing in the war, and How to save food and avoid waste.

The slides for these lectures are available for the use of libraries thruout the state of Maryland, without cost, except for transportation charges, and even this payment in some cases may not be necessary. The library borrowing the slides will be responsible for the care and preservation of the slides while in its custody. A description of the lecture will be sent with the slides. A lecturer may be provided by the town, if possible; if not, correspondence with the Library Publicity Director or Miss Emma W. H. Scott, Field Secretary of the Maryland Public Library Commission, may secure a lecturer.

Each lecture consists of about 70 slides, and the slides comprising lectures 1 and 2 are made from the Official British War Photographs, which are not often shown in this country. A large number of these photographs, including many not shown in the lectures, have been mounted, and will be sent to libraries for exhibition therein, upon application, under the same conditions as the slides. Ordinarily such exhibitions are for a period of two weeks, in order to allow other towns to have an opportunity to see the photographs.

LOCAL HISTORY COLLECTIONS

The library's relation to local history. Lucy Elliot Keeler. *Pub. Libs.*, April, 1918. p. 161-163.

Mrs. Keeler is secretary of the Birchard Library, at Fremont, Ohio, which is itself an object lesson of the proper linking of library to local history. Thru the efforts of ex-President Hayes, first president of the board of trustees, the library was located on the site of the old town fort. President Hayes' son, who succeeded his father on the board, was instrumental in having other historic places in the city suitably marked. The library's secretary prepared some years ago a series of questions and answers on local history, which were used in the public schools. This pamphlet of some thirty pages was compiled from a fifty-year file of local papers. This was followed by monographs on special subjects, which are in constant use.

Whenever any event of special interest takes place in town, the library prepares a special

bulletin relating to it, and library notes in the daily papers always include some item on local history.

The library is the depository of the Sandusky County Pioneer Society, and the local history shelves are conspicuously labelled. This work has been done by the secretary and individual trustees, who felt that the librarian had enough to do in making all the books, pamphlets, files, clippings and scrap books accessible.

"I have often thought of how much might be accomplished if each member of a library board would take some field of the work for his or her special hobby, consulting with fellow members and with the librarian, but evolving it as an individual accomplishment: local history, perhaps, or exploitation of the library before chambers of commerce, city and study clubs, the schools, etc.; the development of the museum; establishing docent service; visiting and reporting upon other libraries; decorating the grounds with shrubs and labelling the trees; inaugurating an annual flower show or some occasional loan exhibits."

LOCAL HISTORY MATERIAL

A war history commission. John W. Oliver. *Wis. Lib. Bull.*, Apr., 1918, p. 88-89.

Magnus Swenson, chairman of the State Council of Defense, has adopted the plan of the National Board for Historical Service in Washington, laid down at the beginning of the war, and has appointed a war history commission for gathering for permanent preservation all the material that can be obtained relating to Wisconsin's share in the Great War. Dr. M. M. Quaife has been appointed chairman, and Dr. John W. Oliver director of the commission. The commission expects to co-operate with the county councils, local libraries, historical societies and the schools, and by their combined efforts will see to it that no act of Wisconsin in this war goes unrecorded.

A local war committee is to be appointed in every county and a special effort will be made to collect and preserve official documents, semi-official documents and military material; also economic and industrial material, soldiers' letters, material relating to Red Cross and other relief work, and newspaper clippings.

LIBRARIES—SCOPE AND PURPOSE

The public library and the public need. Babette Deutsch. *Dial*, May 23, 1918, p. 475-477.

Starting on the premise that the public li-

braries are "storehouses of information of local interest" rather than "national banks of thought," Miss Deutsch, a free lance writer, accuses the majority of them of serving the student to the exclusion of the "citizen working for a healthy government, the business man who wants knowledge of other men's experiences," and "that too large majority of our population which has not had any organized learning since the meagre offering of the public schools."

Isolated exceptions cited are the Business branch of the Newark Public Library and the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, which "attempts to make itself an aggressive social force."

"Yet such instrumentalities are shining exceptions. For too long a period the library, like a sinking ship, has provided for women and children first. Unless adequate steps are taken, the library will fulfill the analogy and go down. Indifference to its potentialities of service to students and business men is largely due to the lack of co-ordination. There is neither co-ordination between the libraries in different cities, nor between the libraries and the public, and occasionally it is lacking within a given library itself. The result is general dissatisfaction, and a steady drain of its best workers into other professions, with a mortal effect upon the institution."

Independent and unrelated systems of administration and employment, and a lack of standardized training, are held responsible in part for this condition.

"The average librarian is schooled to be a combination filing-clerk and social up-lifter. A library cannot be run without efficient filing-clerks. The circulation department can doubtless be run best by people who make efficient sociologists. Neither of these types of workers, however, is desirable in the reference departments. There the need is for men as well as women (ability as a librarian has not yet been proven a sex-link characteristic) who are capable of scholarly research and sympathetic collaboration. There are a few such people in the library today, but they are either underpaid or undervalued, and sometimes both."

Discussing the much-vexed salary question, Miss Deutsch quotes statistics of salaries paid to library school graduates and other library assistants, and in view of these figures upholds the invitation of the Library Employees Union last March, organized "with

the object of standardizing jobs and salaries and encouraging promotion from the ranks."

The effort of the A. L. A. to secure a satisfactory basis for standardization of libraries and certification of libraries is summed up, and the paper closes with this:

"Standardization means a long step toward complete governmental control of the library. In a democracy such a control presents no terrors to those who set high value on the independent intellectual life. In its purpose the library is already a public institution; no one questions that it ought to come into more popular use. And in the long run, of course, popular use will mean popular control. In fact a nationalized library would function not very differently from a national bank. It would mean a federal reserve of information, on which each locality could draw as need dictated. Neither the militant concern of the librarians nor the efforts of library administrators, however, can achieve this end without active popular interest. The public must appreciate the library as its own instrument—not a literary museum, but a bank where intellectual currency may be 'lent, borrowed, issued, and cared for,' to promote social intercourse and accomplishment."

MAGAZINES—REBACKING

A method of reinforcing magazines for circulation, which has been tried out in the Edgerton Public Library with satisfactory results, is described in the *Wisconsin Library Bulletin* as follows:

"Since the reading material on the front and back pages of most magazines consists largely of advertisements, the covers may be strengthened by pasting to them two or three of these leaves. A strip of brown kingcraft paper (cut at the printers in one, one and a half and two-inch strips to fit the thickness of different magazines) pasted along the back of the magazine and extending over the covers about one-half inch, rebacks the magazine firmly. On this half-inch extension three holes (one in the center and the others near the ends) are drilled by means of a steel drill. Hard twine is run thru these and securely tied. This holds the leaves well in place. A pocket formed by a slip of paper pasted on three sides and cut (also at the printers) to contain a P slip will serve the additional purpose of a date slip. On this pocket and on the P slip, which is used as a book card, may be typed the name and date of the magazine."

MUSIC COLLECTION

The music collection in Salt Lake City is growing in popularity. It was increased last

year by a notable gift from Mrs. R. C. Easton of Salt Lake, who presented to the library the music which had made up the collection of the late Spencer Clawson, Jr., a well known and talented musician of that city. The music is bound in morocco with the name of Mr. Clawson inscribed on each book, and consists of about one hundred large volumes. A special closed case has been built for this gift with a bronze inscription to indicate the original owner.

PUBLICITY

Publicity for libraries. John Boynton Kaiser. *Pub. Libs.*, April, 1918. p. 165-167.

Successful publicity within the library itself consists largely in displays of new books, small collections on subjects of current interest, of exhibits of pictures, paintings, etc., of booklists conveniently exposed, of attractive posters, of timely comments on books by staff members, and, above all, of effective and satisfying service. The unsatisfied patron of the public library is, perhaps, a more efficient publicity agent than the satisfied patron who takes his satisfaction too quietly.

The most effective and least expensive measure for external publicity is the newspaper, of course. Most preferred are news items concerning new policies, methods or efforts to improve the library. Second come news items as to increases or decreases in the library's collection or circulation. Short title lists of new additions of recent and interesting books form the third class, and short title subject lists on topics of current interest or in controversy, constitute the fourth class.

Many "stories" find their way into the Sunday paper: a chatty article on garden books, an interesting writeup on Indian Wars in the Northwest, a delightful illustrated account of the telling of fairy stories to little children at the public library—all these and more have found their way into Sunday editions.

All appointments and resignations of board and staff members have decided news value. Care should be taken to supply full names and some biographical data to save editors and reporters much trouble.

News items or stories written at the library in journalistic style, or an interview type-written in advance—and in duplicate—may save time and future embarrassment.

Post card notices calling attention to new books are good, but expensive; sending mimeographed or printed lists on special subjects—to organizations and selected groups—

is profitable; notices in department store delivery packages or in pay envelopes, window exhibits of books and posters, lists in trade journals and organization organs, and co-operation with the moving picture theater—all are good methods of publicity.

Of course "word of mouth" publicity is the most powerful of all. Talks here and there bring returns in good measure, for the circulation of the librarian and the resources of the library go hand in hand.

Just two points more. Standardize and nationalize library publicity wherever you go and in all the magazines of national repute. The aim of library publicity is to have all prospective library users "Think library first"—whenever occasion arises.

SCRAPBOOKS—OF SOUTHERN HISTORY

Certain phases of museum interest are so interrelated with library interest as to claim a place in library chronicle and comment, a recent example being a gift that has been received by the Confederate Museum of Richmond, Va., from Mildred Lewis Rutherford, for five years the historian general of the Daughters of the Confederacy. Miss Rutherford's gift consists of 70 volumes of scrapbooks averaging 400 pages each, the contents covering comprehensively the origin and development of the Southern States from plantation and colonial times, thru the Revolutionary period and down to the present time. Some of the material is biographical of Jefferson Davis, Lee, Jackson, and other leaders of the Confederacy, and of Southern authors. One volume contains material concerning Washington, the Declaration of Independence, and the origin of the United States flag and seal. Another covers the reconstruction period, the history of the Ku-Klux, and disputed points of Confederate history. A few of the titles are: "The White House and the South in it," "The South of yesterday," "The South of today," "Tributes to faithful slaves," "The resources of the South," "Where the South leads."

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

A library view in a technical school. Mrs. Ellen M. Linton. *Pub. Libs.*, Feb., 1918. p. 70-71.

In a technical school no one is educated in the true sense of the word unless the unity of mind and body has been recognized. So many of its pupils come from homes where formal education ends with the high school that responsibility is very great to get them acquainted with the best in literature. As

reading is a habit that persists thru life, the aim should be to train the student to discriminate between the good and the bad and to form a taste for the best. An education for life should be one that "broadens the mind, seasons the judgment, gives poise and flexibility, makes men tellers of truth and tolerators of the average weakness of human nature."

At Cass Technical High School a splendid group of English teachers is each day leading the students into the pleasant ways of books. Classics are read and discussed in round table conferences. The members of the journalism classes subscribe for a newspaper of high standard and by subscribing in the library for many magazines to which the student has access, all reference material is supplied.

Each student is required to read at home at least two short stories and one long book of biography, travel or fiction, credit being given by points that indicate the relative importance of each. Students are encouraged to browse in the library as much as possible without interfering with their other work. The Detroit Public Library co-operates splendidly with the school and sends librarians to issue cards to the students, so that they will feel at home in other libraries after they leave school.

STAFF MEETINGS

Staff meetings. Julia Wright Merrill. *Wis. Lib. Bull.*, Apr., 1918. p. 91-94.

One of the best factors in creating a staff of wide-awake, intelligent, enthusiastic workers who will be a credit to the library, is the staff meeting, a regular part of the program of most large and many small libraries. An hour's time is all that is required, while the total time taken to talk over the plans with each assistant would be far larger.

The time chosen for the staff meeting should be when all can attend. If the library opens at noon or at two o'clock, the meeting should be in the morning, but if the hours run from nine to nine, it may be necessary to gather the staff together at eight unless the first hour of opening is quiet enough to permit a meeting to be held without interruptions. The plan of leaving one assistant in charge of the desk is undesirable, for she may be the very one whom the meeting would benefit most.

Meetings may be weekly, fortnightly or monthly, but whenever they are held they should be recognized as part of the day's work, and subtracted from the working hours.

The meeting should be informal, and tho the librarian is the presiding officer, each

should be given an opportunity to take part. Books asked for that were not in the library as well as those in greatest demand, criticisms fair or unfair, the formation of clubs, a bit of impersonal criticism to express the attitude the staff should hold toward the reading public, a new staff ruling or the vacation schedule, all can be openly discussed at this meeting.

Consideration should be given to matters of larger professional interest such as a report of the state library meeting by the one or two who were fortunate enough to attend it. The assistant should have some knowledge of the personnel and achievements of the profession as a whole, and not be limited to the happenings of her own town or state. Book reviewing, magazine reporting, reports on current events in your own city, will keep the staff up to date and sustain interest. This year the discussion of plans for war service should come first of all.

The article includes reports from a few Wisconsin libraries, showing the divergence in practice in different parts of the state.

Janesville reports that their staff meetings, which are usually "book conferences," have been found very helpful. New books of fiction are apportioned to each member of the staff to be read in advance, and at the meeting each gives a résumé of her story and tells the class to which it will appeal.

La Crosse holds its staff meeting every Friday morning at 8:30. It usually lasts one hour and is sometimes devoted to the discussion of rules and regulations and general library policy; sometimes to the discussion of new books. Again, the librarian gives a book or a pamphlet on some special subject (such as vocational guidance, child welfare, salesmanship, war gardens) to each member of the staff and asks each one to give a report on the book or pamphlet assigned her after fifteen minutes rapid perusal. Extracts from specially good war pamphlets or entire articles from general or library periodicals are read, and if a specially difficult reference question comes to any member of the staff, she reports on that and each one is asked what books or pamphlets she would consult in answering it.

At Madison the experiment has been tried of letting different members of the staff plan several successive meetings, with the result

of varied programs. Matters of policy and administration are generally discussed, reports given, and new books reviewed. Meetings are held every Saturday morning from eight to nine, just before the library opens.

At Oshkosh meetings are held once a month (from 8.30 to 9). The staff discuss library problems, review new books or read articles published in the library periodicals.

At Sheboygan the meetings are very informal but productive of good results. Every subject pertaining to the library is discussed freely with the staff. By keeping the girls interested in the policy of the library, an invaluable *esprit de corps* is developed. Interesting articles in the library periodicals are discussed.

Superior holds its meetings every other week from 8.30 to 9 a. m. Each member is assigned one monthly and two weekly magazines to report on. Then besides at each meeting one member of the staff gives a book review, usually of a new book, which is sometimes assigned and sometimes selected by them. This is followed by official announcements, and discussion of problems that come up.

At Wausau the weekly mending time is used for discussion of general topics and of work planned or done. Special articles marked in library magazines are discussed, also new non-fiction.

STORY-HOURS

The St. Paul Public Library has secured the co-operation of instructors in the high schools and in the University of Minnesota and officers of the National Security League in the collection of hero stories of the war for use in library story hours. With regard to the matter Professor McElroy of Princeton, educational director of the Security League writes: "I would be delighted in any way to carry out your plans, which I think would be of very great value. I can secure the services of an indefinite number of prominent literary men to do the work if you have the collection of incidents upon which to base the stories."

The Vikings of today, the Last Crusade—the taking of Jerusalem, and Alice Brown's *The flying Teuton* are good examples of subjects and material already suggested.

Bibliographical Notes

The March-April copy of the *Michigan Library Bulletin* was a special Red Cross number, with reports from 27 chapters in different parts of the state.

Owing to shortage of paper and the largely increased cost of production the *English Library World* raises its yearly subscription rate from 7s. to 8s. 6d., beginning with the July issue.

A revised edition of Col. W. F. Prideaux' Bibliography of the works of Robert Louis Stevenson, edited and supplemented by Mrs. Luther S. Livingston, has been put out by Frank Hollings of London.

The St. Paul Public Library has just completed an index to the ordinances of the City of St. Paul, 1906-1917. Three copies of the index have been made, one for the city clerk, one for the corporation counsel, and one for the social science room.

The *Bodleian Quarterly Record* for January-April, 1918, prints a short glossary of war terms which received the prize in an open competition in one district on the Western front. It includes corruptions of Hindustani, French and German words, rhymed slang, and ordinary slang words and phrases.

Professor Marshall L. Perrin of Boston University is assisting officers of Camp Devens in compiling handbooks to be used at the front, his part being the collecting of German military expressions and conversations to be employed interrogating German prisoners.

A catalog of the Armenian manuscripts in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, almost completed before the war broke out, has been published by the Clarendon Press. It is the work of Dr. S. Baronian, completed and revised by F. C. Conybeare, and was begun as long ago as 1883.

The Library Bureau has combined in its latest booklet "School libraries," simple and practical suggestions for planning and administering a school library with information on the furniture and supplies which it can instal for their equipment. The booklet is handsomely printed and illustrated.

The "Wisconsin Memorial Day annual" for 1918, compiled by O. S. Rice, supervisor of school libraries, with the co-operation of

H. W. Rood, patriotic instructor of the G. A. R. for Wisconsin, has been issued by C. P. Cary, state superintendent, and printed by the Democrat Printing Co., at Madison, Wis.

"The standard index to short stories," on which Francis J. Hannigan of the Boston Public Library has been at work for a number of years, has been published by Small, Maynard & Company. It indexes all the short stories in 24 American magazines for the years 1900-1914 inclusive, and contains more than 35,000 entries.

Carry On is a new magazine on the reconstruction of disabled soldiers and sailors, edited by the office of the Surgeon General, U. S. Army, and published by the American Red Cross, which should be in every library. Its first issue came out in June, and it will be sent free for a year to those who send their request to 311 Fourth avenue, New York City.

"The navy and filibustering in the fifties," by Louis N. Feipel, editor of publications of the Brooklyn Public Library, is being reprinted from the United States Naval Institute Proceedings. Part I has already been put out separately, from the April, 1918, issue, and the whole will be completed in seven instalments.

The Federal Bureau of Education has issued in bulletin, 1917, no. 39, a bibliography of textbooks, dictionaries and glossaries and aids to librarians for teaching English to aliens, compiled by Winthrop Talbot, M.D., adviser in alien education for the bureau of industries and immigration of the New York State Industrial Commission.

Library of Congress catalog cards for the bulletins of the Portland Cement Association (111 West Washington St., Chicago, Ill.) are furnished free to libraries upon application to the librarian, Mary B. Day. The association has recently issued a catalog of the books, periodicals and pamphlets in the highly specialized technical reference library on cement, concrete, and related subjects.

Public Welfare is the new organ of the National Public Welfare League, incorporated in Missouri in 1916 and with a membership now of about fifty municipal boards of public welfare. Information in regard to the work of the league may be obtained from its vice-president, Mr. L. A. Halbert, who is general superintendent of the Board of Public Welfare of Kansas City, Missouri.

The Connecticut State Board of Education has published in a leaflet entitled "Our flag—how shall I honor it?" its bulletin 57 outlining the mold loft and shipfitting course for apprentices in practical ship construction in the State Trade Education Shop. Other courses are given in the trade school and all are free to boys or girls fourteen years of age or over. Leaflets and other information can be obtained from the State Board of Education, Trade Instruction Department, Room 42, Capitol, Hartford, Ct.

The January-April issue of the Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America contains a discussion of "The Wittenberg originals of the Luther Bible" by L. Franklin Gruber; a bibliography of the separate publications of James Kirke Paulding, by Oscar Wegelin; a list of incunabula herbals, by Arnold C. Klebs; additions to a bibliography of Gray, by Ronald S. Crane; and a short sketch of the life and bibliographies of Francis Asbury Sampson, by Henry O. Severance.

Every librarian interested in helping develop export trade for American manufacturers, should get from the Foreign Trade Department of the National Association of Manufacturers (30 Church street, New York City) a copy of its excellent booklet "An export order and allied topics." The booklet visualizes thru a series of letters, documents and forms, the steps involved in handling a typical export transaction; gives forms and tables of special interest to exporters; and in conclusion describes the work of the association's foreign trade department.

The "Soldier's first book," a simple course of lessons in reading and writing prepared by Cora Wilson Stewart for the use of the thousands of illiterates in our new army, has been published by the Association Press in New York City. Mrs. Stewart, whose "moonlight schools" in Kentucky have done remarkable work, began last June the preparation of these lessons, first issued in leaflet form, when the number of Kentucky men registered by mark was learned. The series has been given to the National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A. for the soldiers' use.

The Massachusetts Credit Union Association, (78 Devonshire street, Boston, Mass.) will be glad to send without charge to any library in the country a copy of its "Credit union manual" together with other literature explaining the operations and accomplishments of these "people's banks," the latest

addition to the banking system in Massachusetts. Over 60 of these thrift-promoting institutions have been chartered and put in successful operation in that state, and rapid progress has also been made in their development in North Carolina and New York, where the Russell Sage Foundation assists in their organization as does the Massachusetts association in its own state.

LIBRARY ECONOMY

SERIALS

Union list of serials in the libraries of Rochester, including periodicals, newspapers, annuals, publications of societies and other books published at intervals. Rochester, N. Y.: Rochester Public Library, 1917. 147 p.

RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

GENERAL

VACATION reading: a symposium. *Chicago P. L. Book Bull.*, May, 1918. p. 57-64. (Eighteen short lists by members of the library staff.)

FOR SPECIAL CLASSES

CHILDREN

Evanston (Ill.) Public Library. Our library and our schools: conferences on children's reading [with lists of books]. 27 p. T.

A list of books for boys and girls. *Haverhill P. L. Bull.*, Jan., 1918. p. 42a-48g.

HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS

[Selected lists of books and magazine articles which will give aid in teaching various subjects.] *Bull. Ind. State L.*, Sept.-Dec., 1917. 47 p. (High school number.)

SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

AGRICULTURE

A few helps for the Boys' Working Reserve. *Chicago P. L. Book Bull.*, April, 1918. p. 46-47.

AMERICANIZATION

A list of Syracuse Public Library books on citizenship, naturalization, immigration and the problems of the stranger. *Syracuse Libs.*, April, 1918. p. 5-6. 5 c. (Special Americanization number.)

Talbot, Winthrop. Teaching English to aliens; a bibliography of textbooks, dictionaries and glossaries and aids to librarians. Govt. Prtg. Off. 76 p. (U. S. Dept. of Int.—Bur. of Educ. Bull., 1917, no. 39.)

BEES

A. L. A. Committee on Food Information. Bees and honey: selected list prepared in co-operation with Dr. Burton N. Gates, Dr. E. P. Phillips, C. P. Dadant, Prof. J. W. Folsom. *St. Louis P. L. Mo. Bull.*, May, 1918. p. 162.

BIBLE—OLD TESTAMENT

Brightman, Edgar Sheffield, ed. The sources of the Hexateuch; J, E, and P in the text of the American standard edition, according to the consensus of scholarship. New York: Abingdon Press. 3 p. bibl. O. \$3 n.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bonner, Marian F. Index to library reference lists, 1917. *Bull. of Bibl.*, Jan., 1918. p. 10-15.

BIOGRAPHY

Boette, Louise. The roll of honor; a selected list of biographies of great men and women for older boys and girls. *St. Louis P. L. Mo. Bull.*, May, 1918. p. 163-164.

BIOLOGY

Faust, Ernest Carroll. Life history studies on Montana trematodes. Univ. of Illinois. 3 p. bibl. 4". \$2.

BUSINESS

Catalogue of business books. New York: John R. Anderson, 31 West 15th St. 55 p. O.

- Managing a business in war time; business practices and methods actually tested under war-time conditions, including data based on official British investigations—suggestions for doing more with fewer hands in stores, offices, factories, and farm work. 2 v. Chicago: A. W. Shaw Co. 6 p. bibl. O. \$3.
- Nystrom, Paul H. A selected list of books suitable for business libraries. *Nat. Efficiency Quar.*, May, 1918. p. 39-66.
- CHEMISTRY**
Maclean, Hugh. Lecithin and allied substances; the lipins. Longmans. 22 p. bibl. O. \$2.25 n. (Monographs on biochemistry.)
Sherman, Henry Clapp. Chemistry of food and nutrition. 2. ed, rewritten and enlarged. Macmillan, 1911-1918. bibls. D. \$2 n.
- CIVILIZATION, EUROPEAN**
Ashley, Roscoe Lewis. Modern European civilization; a text-book for secondary schools. Macmillan. bibls. D. \$1.20 n.
- CONCRETE**
Portland Cement Assn. Library. Catalog of books, periodicals and pamphlets in the library. Chicago: The association, 111 West Washington St. 59 p. O.
- COPPER**
Merica, Paul D. Bibliography on the physical properties of copper. *Metal and Chem. Engineering*, vol. XVIII, p. 409-415. (303 titles, classified.)
- CREMATION**
John Crerar Library. A list of books, pamphlets and articles on cremation including the Cremation Association of America collection. 52 p. D. 8 c.
- DEBUSSY, ACHILLE CLAUDE**
Achille Claude Debussy, 1862-1918. *Carnegie L. of Pittsburgh Mo. Bull.*, May, 1918. p. 265-269.
- EDUCATION**
Gerwig, George William. Schools with a perfect score; democracy's hope and safeguard. Macmillan. 4 p. bibl. D. \$1.10.
Hart, Joseph Kenmont. Democracy in education; a social interpretation of the history of education. Century Co. 7 p. bibl. D. \$1.80.
- EUROPEAN WAR**
Davis, William Stearns, and others. The roots of the war; a non-technical history of Europe, 1870-1914 A. D. Century Co. 4 p. bibl. D. \$1.50.
French books on the war. *N. Y. P. L., Branch Lib. News*, May, 1918. p. 76-78.
Logan C. T., comp. Thirteen ways of looking at the war; a list of one hundred and thirty war books (corrected to April 15, 1918). Cincinnati, O.: C. T. Logan, Hughes High School. 7 p. S.
The European War; some works recently added to the library. *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, April, 1918. p. 266-274.
The European War; some works recently added to the library. *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, May, 1918. p. 322-330.
- FEAR**
Frink, H. W. Morbid fears and compulsions; their psychology and psychoanalytic treatment; with an introduction by James J. Putnam. Moffat, Yard. 6 p. bibl. O. \$4 n.
- FISKE JOHN**
John Fiske. *Carnegie L. of Pittsburgh Mo. Bull.*, April, 1918. p. 196-201.
- FOSSILS**
Seward, Albert Charles. Fossil plants; a text-book for students of botany and geology; with 253 illustrations. v. 3. Pteridospermæ, Cycadofilices, Cordaitales, Cycadophyta. Putnam. 48 p. bibl. O. \$5.50 n. (Cambridge biological series.)
- FRENCH LITERATURE**
Syracuse Public Library. French and French literature; a list of books in the . . . library. June, 1918. 11 p. 10 c.
- FRUITS, SMALL**
Small fruits; list of references prepared for Library Publicity Committee U. S. Food Administration for Illinois, by John Crerar Library and Library, College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, in co-operation with Simeon J. Bole, associate in pomology, Department of Horticulture, University of Illinois. 5 min. p. (With list of small fruits recommended for Illinois.)
- GARDENING**
Bibliograph . . . on war gardens. New York City: Champion Coated Paper Co., 108 Duane St. 14 p. gratis. (Champion monographs. May 1st, 1918.)
St. Paul Public Library. Gardening. 6 p. D.
Vegetable gardening. *Chicago P. L. Book Bull.*, April, 1918. p. 45-46.
- GEOGRAPHY, LITERARY**
Hawley, Edith J. Roswell. Bibliography of literary geography . . . to March, 1917. Part 1. *Bull. of Bibl.*, April, 1918. p. 34-38.
- GRAY, THOMAS**
Crane, Ronald. The bibliography of Gray [review of Northup's Bibliography of Gray, with additional entries]. *Papers of the Bibl. Soc. of Amer.*, Jan.-April, 1918. p. 58-12.
- HOUSE DECORATION**
St. Paul Public Library. Beautify your home. 6 p. D.
- INCUNABULA**
Bibliographical Society of America—Committee. Census of fifteenth century books owned in America. Part I. *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, April, 1918. p. 223-254.
Bibliographical Society of America—Committee. Census of fifteenth century books owned in America. Part II. *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, May, 1918. p. 295-321.
- INCUNABULA—HERBALS**
Klebs, Arnold C. Incunabula lists. I. Herbals. *Papers of the Bibl. Soc. of Amer.*, Jan.-April, 1918. p. 41-57.
- INTERNATIONALISM**
Rockwood, E. Ruth. International government and the League to Enforce Peace; a bibliography. *Bull. of Bibl.*, April, 1918. p. 30-34.
- IOWA—HISTORY**
Hansen, Marcus L. Old Fort Snelling, 1819-1858. Ia. State Hist. Soc. 42 p. bibl. O. \$2.50.
- ITALY**
Italy and the Italians. *Carnegie L. of Pittsburgh Mo. Bull.*, April, 1918. p. 186-195.
- JOURNALISM**
Bleyer, Willard Grosvenor, ed. The profession of journalism; a collection of articles on newspaper editing and publishing. Boston: Atlantic Monthly Co. 11 p. bibl. D. \$1. (Atlantic texts)
- LABOR**
Commons, John Rogers, and others. History of labor in the United States; with an introductory note by Henry W. Fornam. 2 v. Macmillan. 46 p. bibl. O. \$6.50 n.
- LANGLEY, SAMUEL PIERPONT**
Samuel Pierpont Langley. *Carnegie L. of Pittsburgh Mo. Bull.*, May, 1918. p. 250-264.
- LITERATURE, ENGLISH**
Bates, Herbert. English literature. Longmans. bibl. D. \$1.50 spec. n.
- LITERATURE, MARITIME**
Brittain, W. M. Bibliography of maritime literature. New York City: Steamship Assn., 17 Battery place. 14 p.
- MARKETS, CHICAGO**
Noyse, Edwin Griswold. The Chicago produce market. Houghton Mifflin. 3 p. bibl. O. \$2.25 n. (Hart, Schaffner and Marx prize essays in economics.)
- MICHIGAN—HISTORY**
Wood, Edwin O. Historic Mackinac; the historical picturesque and legendary features of the Mackinac country. In 2 v. Macmillan. 59 p. bibl. O. \$12.50 n.
- MISSIONS, FOREIGN**
Murray, John Lovell. The missionary life of the theological seminary. Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions. 4 p. bibl. 12". 15 c.
- MISSOURI**
Severance, Henry O. Francis Ashbury Sampson [sketch of his life and list of his bibliographical compilations relating to Missouri].

Papers of the Bibl. Soc. of Amer., Jan-April, 1918. p. 63-65.

MUSIC

Lee, E. Markham. On listening to music. Dutton. 4 p. bibl. D. \$1.50 n.

OUTDOOR BOOKS

Horton, Marion, comp. Out-of-door books; a list of specially readable books for young people in high school or college. Boston, Mass.: Women's Educational and Industrial Union, Bookshop for Boys and Girls. 33 p.

PATRIOTISM

St. Paul Public Library. Patriotism and the war; a reading list for use in elementary schools. 10 p. D.

PAULDING, JAMES KIRKE

Wegelin, Oscar. A bibliography of the separate publications of James Kirke Paulding, poet, novelist, humorist, statesman, 1779-1860. *Papers of the Bibl. Soc. of Amer.*, Jan-April, 1918. p. 34-40.

PRINTS

Weikenkamp, Frank. Old prints in the prints division of the New York Public Library. *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, April, 1918. p. 255-264.

RAILROADS IN WAR

Bureau of Railway Economics Library. A list of references on the relation of British railways to the European War. Part II. *Spec. Libr.*, May, 1918. p. 120-124.

SCIENCE

Science and technology, including hygiene and sport. London: *The Athenaeum*, April, 1918. 162 p. 10 s. n. (*The Athenaeum* subject index to periodicals: 1916.)

SUNDAY SCHOOLS

Wardle, Addie Grace. History of the Sunday school movement in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Methodist Bk. Concern. 3 p. bibl. O. \$1.50 n.

librarian of Luton, Bedfordshire, England, make it clear that for local correspondence in the Island Empire, the word "England" is superfluous.

A number of good friends have suggested how I might have found where the letter first mentioned in this controversy came from. I did make a pretty good guess, but the point I wish to make is that one's stationery or other printed matter should be so clear that it would not be necessary to study the post mark and look in a half dozen books of reference to find how and where to direct the answer to a letter. We may forgive our English friends, but American librarians are the greatest sinners, and are still at it. Only last week we received an annual report, very well written and full of information, which we were unable to acknowledge, because it had only the name of the town, not the state, and there are several large towns of the same name in different states. I could have guessed what state it came from in two guesses, right at the start. On reading thru the report I found one inscription quoted that settled the question. But why not make it clear by printing the name of the state on the cover, immediately following the name of the town?

GEO. H. LAMB,

Carnegie Free Library,
Braddock, Pa.

This particular sin of omission is not limited to letter-heads and annual reports. We have just received an attractive leaflet called "Our flag—how shall I honor it?", outlining the course in shipbuilding given in the "State Trade Education Shop." For fuller information the invitation was extended on page 7, to "write the State Board of Education. Trade instruction department, Room 42, Capitol." On re-reading the text of the leaflet carefully we found on page 3 that the state in question was Connecticut, and being ourselves of New England extraction we knew that Connecticut's Capitol is in the city of Hartford. But why not give a complete address in one place, and eliminate the necessity for this annoying thumbing of leaves and piecing together of information from various sources?

Open Round Table

LIBRARIANS' SHORTCOMINGS

Editor *Library Journal*:

I hope Mr. Lamb and other librarians in America will not judge British librarians too severely when their official stationery does not bear the name of the county and country, as we do not experience any difficulty in identifying library place names in this little country. In case Mr. Dallimore does not see the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, I may say that the Edward Pease Library, Crown Street, is in Darlington, Durham, England, and could easily be identified by reference to Philip's *Libraries Year Book*, 1910-1911, or the 1914 issue.

Yours faithfully,

T. E. MAW.

Public Library,
Luton, Bedfordshire, England.

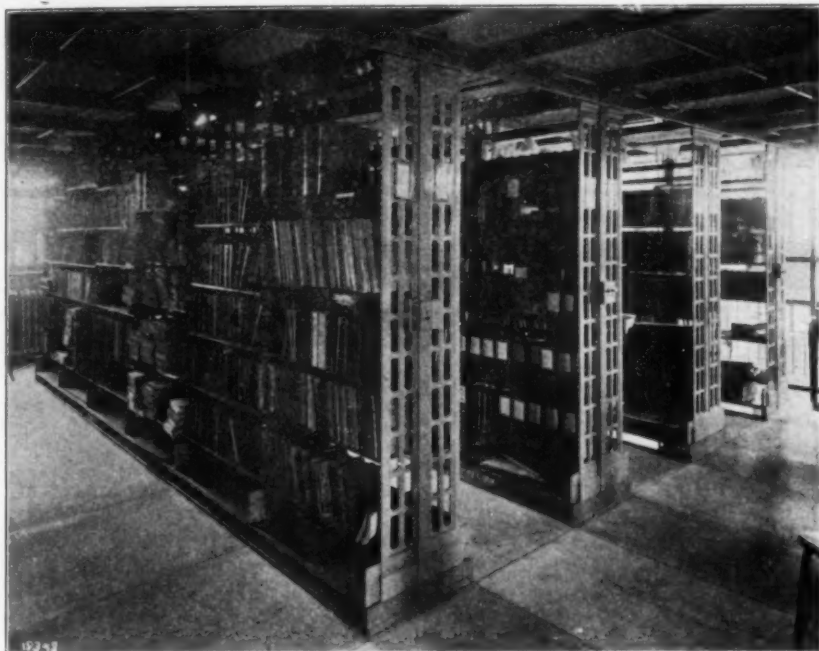
THE INCOMPLETE ADDRESS

Editor *Library Journal*:

Judging from my mail, my criticism of librarians in April *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for not having their stationery and reports sufficiently explicit seems to have struck a popular chord. Two letters from England, one from Mr. Frank Dallimore, librarian, of Darlington, England, the other from Mr. Thos. E. Maw,

Library Calendar

July 1-6. American Library Association.
Annual conference, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Sept. 23-28. New York Library Association.
Library week, Lake Placid Club.
Oct. 9-11. Wisconsin Library Association.
Annual meeting, Milwaukee.



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Franklin Bookshop, Philadelphia, Penna. Natural History, Americana, Old Medical.

McGirr's State House Bookshop, 221 S. Fifth St., Philadelphia. Americana, early legal, etc. Books, Prints, Autographs.

McVey, John Joseph, 1220 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Americana, General History, Science, Theology.

Rosenbach Co., 1320 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Americana, English Literature, Mass., Early Printing.

Schulte, Theo. E., 82-84 Fourth Ave., New York. Americana, General Literature, Theology.

Scopes, John E., & Co., 53 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y.

Newhall, Daniel H., 154 Nassau St., N. Y. Americana.

ANTIQUE

Burnham Antique Book Store, Boston, Mass.

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Aldine Book Co., 295 Ninth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Anderson, John R., 31 W. 15th St., New York.

Cadmus Book Shop, 150 W. 34th St., New York City.

Caspar, C. N., 431 E. Walter St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Clarke, Charles W. Co., 128 W. 23rd St., New York.

Crawford, A. J., 4th and Chestnut Sts., St. Louis, Mo.

Foley, P. K., 14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Goodspeed's Bookshop, 52 Park St., Boston, Mass.

Heartman, Charles Fred., 36 Lexington Ave., New York.

Humphrey, G. P., 65 Spring St., Rochester, N. Y.

Hunting, The H. R. Co., Springfield, Mass.

Huston, A. J., 22 Exchange St., Portland, Maine.

Lauriat, Chas. E. Co., 385 Washington St., Boston.

Leary, Stuart & Co. (Leary's Book Store), Ninth St., below Market, Philadelphia.

Leitch & Buchner, 30 W. 27th St., New York.

Liebeck, C. F., 257 E. 63rd St., Chicago, Ill.

McClurg, A. C. & Co., Booksellers, Publishers & Stationers, Retail, 214-227 Wabash Ave.; Wholesale, 330, 352 E. Ohio St., Chicago.

Matthews, L. S. & Co., 2623 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

Mendoza, Isaac, Book Co., 17 Ann St., New York.

Morris, The Book Shop, 24 North Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Morrison, Noah F., Elizabeth, N. J.

Powney's Book Store, 33-37 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

Preston & Rounds Co., Providence, R. I.

Putnam's Sons, G. P., Booksellers and Library Agents, 2 W. 45th St., New York City; 24 Bedford St., Strand, London.

Robinson, E. R., 410 River St., Troy, New York.

Scrantom, Wetmore & Co., Rochester, N. Y.

State House Book Shop, 221 S. Fifth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

G. E. Stechert & Co., 151 W. 25th St., N. Y. Scientific books and periodicals—sets and subscriptions.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia and New York. New Books, Remainders and Rare Books.

FOREIGN BOOKS

Brentano's, Publishers, Booksellers and Importers of Foreign Books, Fifth Ave. and 27th St., New York.

Stechert, F. C. Co., Inc., 29-35 West 32nd St., New York.

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